Bucks County Gazette:

Published Weekly, BY JESSE O. THOMAS.

OFFICE—CORNER OF RADCLIFFE & WALNUT STREETS, BRISTOL, PA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
—(Invariably in advance)—

For one year	$2 00
For six months ...	1 00
For three months ..	50

The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. II. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1874. NO. 13.

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Advertising Rates:

First insertion, per inch	$1 00
Each additional insertion	50

Notices in Local Columns, 20 cents per line
Special Notices 25 per cent extra.

☞ Rates for long time advertising made know on application.

☞ Advertisements to insure insertion must be in hand at the Office not later than Wednesday morning, and as much earlier in the week as practicable.

DAN'S WIFE

BY KATE TUCK[illegible]

Up in early morning light,
Sweeping, dusting, "setting right,"
Oiling all the household springs,
Sewing buttons, tying strings,
Telling Bridget what to do,
Mending rips in Johnny's shoe,
Running up and down the stair,
Tying baby in his chair,
Cutting meat and spreading bread,
Dishing out so much per head,
Eating as she can, by chance,
Giving husband kindly glance,
Toiling, working, busy life,
Smart woman,
Dan's wife.

Dan comes home at fall of night,
Home so cheerful, neat and bright,
Children meet him at the door,
Pull him in and look him o'er,
Wife asks "How the work has gone?"
"Busy times with us at home!"
Supper done—Dan reads at ease,
Happy Dan, but one to please,
Children must be put to bed—
All the little prayers are said,
Little shoes are placed in rows,
Bed clothes tucked o'er little toes,
Busy, noisy, wearing life,
Tired woman,
Dan's wife.

Dan reads on and falls asleep,
See the woman softly creep,
Baby rests at last, poor dear,
Not a word her heart to cheer,
Mending basket full to top,
Stockings, shirts and little frock,
Tired eyes and weary brain,
Side with darting, ugly pain,
"Never mind, 'twill pass away,"
She must work but never play,
Closed piano, unused books,
Done the walks to easy nooks,
Brightness faded out of life,
Saddened woman,
Dan's wife.

Upstairs, tossing to and fro,
Fever holds the woman low,
Children wander free to play,
When and where they will, to-day,
Bridget loiters—dinner's cold,
Dan looks anxious, cross and old,
Household screws are out of place,
Lacking one dear patient face,
Steady hands, so weak, but true—
Hands that knew just what to do,
Never knowing rest or play,
Folded now—and laid away;
Work of six in one short life,
Shattered woman,
Dan's wife.

GETTING MARRIED IN ENGLAND.—[illegible] writing of [illegible] married in England says: "I was in England only two months [illegible] and getting permission [illegible] It was [illegible] The present English Government puts various obstructions in the way [illegible] The English Government will not allow a man a Catholic [illegible] marry [illegible] without putting his [illegible] But that would not do. We must have his written consent. So we went to [illegible] Mr. Yardley must have [illegible] the English Government [illegible] So I went to Mr. Yardley and paid him four shillings and sixpence [illegible] Then there was another paper [illegible] which promised the church not to interfere with my wife's religion nor to endeavor to convert her to another faith and to have all my children brought up in the Catholic faith. I suppose now I am completely married. I am not quite certain, and half expect some other paper to pop up [illegible] with another certificate and a shilling fee."

WHO INVENTED THE AQUARIUM?—The credit of inventing the aquarium proper has generally been given to Madame Power, before alluded to, who in the year 1852 and thereabouts, while studying the marine animals on the coast of Sicily, brought into use the [illegible] to facilitate her investigations. But Mr. W. Alford Lloyd, the present Curator of the Crystal Palace Aquarium, London, who is one of the highest authorities on the subject, contradicts that view. In an article published in *Science Gossip*, several years ago, he says that the method of [illegible] the water edge of [illegible] plants for the avowed purpose [illegible] of preserving the purity of the sea water, and of sustaining the animals in health, is due to Mrs. Thynne, who experimented in London, in 1846, on living madrepores. Madame Power, it appears, was in the habit of changing the water [illegible] It would seem therefore that while to Madame Power belongs the credit of furnishing the clew to the scientific value of the aquarium, to Mrs. Thynne belongs that of inventing the aquarium itself.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A MAGIC FAN.—The Nashville *Banner* says: "A Rocktown Munich has invented a new method of dismissing tiresome beaus. When they call in the evening and remain until ten o'clock, she rises up quickly, and walking over to the clock, which is ticking on the mantel, winds it up, exclaiming (unconsciously, of course), 'Dear me, how late it is and the nights are so short.' If they don't take the hint she suddenly becomes very warm and fans herself violently. Her fan is a model in every respect. It has the words 'Young man, does your mother know you are out?' printed on one side in small letters, while the other side is blank. She adroitly turns the side with the inscription toward the young man, who, glancing at it, suddenly remembers that he must be at home by half past ten o'clock, certain. She, of course, politely inquires why this haste, and he, murmuring an excuse, bids her good night, and flies from her presence forever. Her real lover is never permitted to see that side of the fan."

A wag walked into a saloon the other day where three men were sitting around the fireless stove. As he entered all eyes were turned towards him. Apparently taking a mental inventory of the number of people in the room the new comer stepped up to the bar and blandly ordered four glasses of beer. The boots that had adorned the top of the stove now sought the floor, three men elevated their mouths of tobacco, and all looked at the bar tender as he filled the glasses and placed them in a row on the bar. When everything was ready the loungers rose and the stranger paid for the beer. Then starting with the glasses furthest from the door he emptied all that the bar-tender had filled and quickly left the saloon. The three chairs were resumed.—*Wasau (Wis.) Central.*

Mr. Martin of Boston, got a divorce from his wife, and on the same day married another woman. The next day a Judge set aside the divorce as illegal, and the second marriage was consequently void. Thus Mr. Martin has a wife that he can't get rid of, and wants one that he can't have.

Poor young thing! She fainted away at the wash tub, and her pretty nose went kerslop into the soapsuds. Some said it was overwork, others, however, whispered that her beau had peeped over the back fence and called out: "Hullo, there, Bridget, is Miss Alice at home?"

Oysters are having an [illegible] time of it.

From Chambers's Journal.

THE BLACK DOLL.

Dot was a little girl, five years old, the only child left to her parents, whose other children all lay sleeping as all sounder sleep under four tiny mounds of green turf. The parents were poor and lived in one poor room over the water, that is, on the Surry side of the Thames. The mother did what she could with her needle and her scissors and her [illegible] to increase the means of substance earned by her husband, who plied some mysterious vocation on the river side, and, when he was not engaged in that vocation, performed "odd jobs" in all parts of London. And some of them were very odd jobs. He was one of those men who are so very useful when you have something to get rid of, and at your wits' end to know what to do, when, for instance, your little dog has died, and you don't know what to do with the body, or when there is a contagious disease abroad, and it seems advisable to have certain things disinfected or destroyed. On all such occasions Potten was your man. He would do anything for next to nothing, or at any rate for a mere trifle—anything, at least, that was not dishonest, for a more honest man than Potten did not exist. Nor had the [illegible] nature of the work on which he was frequently employed resulted in any correspondent repulsiveness in his own person. He had a sallow, gaunt face, it is true, for the lines had not fallen unto him in pleasant places; but he smiled when he did smile, very brightly, and his manner, especially towards children, was gentle and even winning. No doubt his heart was under the softening influence of a double memory—of Dot and of the tiny graves. But Potten had certainly one unpleasant peculiarity; there were times when he looked the very incarnation of scepticism, disbelief stood confessed in the twinkle of his eye, in the wrinkles round his lips, in the lines about his mouth, in the sound of his snigger. Sternly admonish him, tearfully beseech him, solemnly adjure him to be very careful, and to take the greatest precautions on his own account and his wife's and his children's, if he had any, and he would answer you meekly, "All right, sir, to be sure I will, mum; don't you go for to be afraid," but all the while his manner and his laugh was as much as to say, "But tut, it's all a pack of rubbish; no harm shall happen unto me." This looks familiarity breed contempt. Who is it that lights his pipe over the powder magazine? Who is it that turns a naked candle into a deadly atmosphere? [illegible] Potten was most scrupulously careful in all that concerned his employers, he may have laughed at them in his sleeve, but, whether it were from a conscientious sense of duty or from fear of consequences in case of detected neglect, he performed their orders as regarded themselves to the very letter.

Such was the man who sat contentedly smoking his pipe in the room where Dot lay sleeping and hugging in her arms a large black doll, with merry black eyes, a laughing mouth, a [illegible] but without arms—of a doll that most girls would fancy, but Dot loved it and fondled it, as if it had been a paragon of beauty. In Mr. Potten's section of society, no special smoking-room is provided, and infants sleep peacefully amidst the fumes of tobacco. Perhaps it may be excessively lovely, though it is not, [illegible]

Well, Potten sat smoking, Mrs. Potten sat sewing, and Dot lay sleeping. Mr. and Mrs. Potten had a deal table between them, and on the table stood a common tallow candle, which gave a very [illegible] light. [illegible] Dot lay sleeping, but awoke. [illegible] Mr. Potten's humble establishment did not admit of so much luxury and independence. Mr. and Mrs. Potten and Dot all shared the same bed, which, though by no means large, took up a considerable portion of the apartment. [illegible] And yet it was dry, but mainly provided it [illegible] to the husband and wife whence they looked in Dot's direction. The bed clothes were drawn [illegible] Her forehead was very high [illegible] her smiling mouth; her plump little arms were [illegible] round the neck and body, [illegible] of the black doll. And the black doll, [illegible] its hood, was gorgeous to behold.

Mr. Potten arose from his seat and went softly up to the bed, and there was a [illegible] in his eyes when he returned. He seemed his usual self. "Lord love her! How happy [illegible]!"

"She never had a doll afore, you know," Potten [illegible] his wife, a care-worn but cheerful, meek-looking woman; "but them little half pinny ones."

"But she's but [illegible]," remarked Potten, with a look of misery. "I see two little stains [illegible]."

"Yes," assented Mrs. Potten with a laugh. "We had a few words about the doll; she didn't want to play with all the bless dolly; and I thought she'd do better with it than without. But she would have dear Blackie, as she calls it, and wouldn't even have it undressed. So I let her have her own way, and stopped her crying, and made her happy again."

"What's the harm?" growled Potten. "Bless her little heart!"

"It must have cost a lot o' money, that doll," said Mrs. Potten, "what with the size on it and the dress, and the ornaments, and what not."

"Ah! I dare say," observed Potten with an indifference.

"You'd never have bin able to *buy* one like it," continued Mrs. Potten with much emphasis.

"Not I," assented Potten with a short laugh. "Ah! it's an ill wind as blows nobody any good."

"But you never told me where you got it from," remarked Mrs. Potten. "You only said it was given to you."

"What's the odds," said Potten, yawning. "Here, I'm tired, I'm a-going to bed. Come, make haste."

And Mr. and Mrs. Potten were soon asleep, with Dot and the black doll between them.

Let us change the time and scene. It shall be the same day, but earlier in the evening, and the place shall be a cheerful little house on the Middlesex side of the River Thames, and on the borders of Tyburnia. It is early spring, about an hour after sunset, and a little girl, some seven years of age, is being put to bed. She is evidently an invalid. Her pretty little face is thin and pale, her hands are almost transparent, she totters if she attempt to walk alone. A lady and a maid servant are present in the room, and render the necessary assistance. The little girl has just had a bath to judge from plain indications, and now she is being arrayed in the most dainty little night dress, and gently laid in the most dainty little cot, with the most dainty appliances. Otherwise the room and indeed the whole house presents an unfurnished appearance; all the furniture seems to be huddled together in out-of-the-way places, and there is a notable absence of carpets from the floors. Wherever you turn you see basins or other utensils filled with red liquid, as if there had been a general nose-bleeding throughout the house. Moreover, there is a pervading smell as of soot, from which the experienced would infer disinfectants. In the little girl's own room stands a table, on which are arranged, to please the eye and smell and taste, wall flowers, violets, primroses, daffodils, jonquils, grapes and blood oranges. Cheap photographs and cheap picture books, which may serve to amuse for the moment, and may be afterwards destroyed without compunction on the score of extravagance, are scattered about in all directions. When the little girl has been made quite comfortable, the lady sits down by the side of the cot, and prepares to coax the invalid to sleep.

"Am I well now, dear mamma?" asks the invalid.

"Nearly well, dear," replies mamma. "We are going to the sea-side to-morrow, and then you will get quite strong and well again."

"But if I'm not well, why can't I go on having Candace to sleep with me?" asks the invalid.

"Candace has gone away, darling."

"Where to, mum?"

"I don't know, darling. She was taken away by the man when he took the other things."

"What will he do to her, mum? Cure her?"

"I hope so, dear."

"Then why can't I have her back when she's cured, dear mum?"

"Because, though she might not do *you* any harm, dear, it's safer, on account of other people, that we should get rid of her altogether."

"Poor Candace! I hope she'll soon get well," murmured the invalid sleepily. "And I hope," she added, "that she'll not make any other little girl as ill as I have been."

"I sincerely hope not," said the lady fervently, but in a very low voice, so as not to disturb the little invalid, who was dozing off.

Candace, Queen of the Ethiopians, was the name which the little invalid had given to her favorite plaything, a black doll. It had been included among a number of articles which "the man" had carried off to be destroyed or "cured," as the little invalid would have said. The lady knew nothing of "the man" but that he had been authoritatively recommended as a regular practitioner in such matters. She paid him well, and strongly advised him to destroy everything, at any rate to burn, smoke, steam, boil and disinfect everything thoroughly. Unless he promised faithfully to do at least the latter she would see if she could not find some other means of riddance. And, "Lor', mum," he replied, "All right, mum, don't you go for to be afraid. I know all about it." But somehow his manner was a little contemptuous; his eye twinkled, and his mouth sniggered in a by no means reassuring fashion. And so he had got his way, and she did not know even his name, which was Potten.

And so the lady and the little invalid went to the seaside, and the latter grew strong and plump and rosy again.

And Candace and "the man" were clean forgotten.

Meanwhile Dot had been getting on famously with "dear Blackie." No doubt Candace, Queen of the Ethiopians, had fallen considerably in the social scale, but it is a question whether she had ever before been treated with so much deference. Dot never did anything without consulting "dear Blackie." She obtained that sable personage's permission before she even dared to put into her mouth a single piece of bread and butter or a sip of milk and water. Nay, the maternal authority itself had to be backed up by the influence of the late Queen Candace. On the third evening of Dot's possession of her treasure—"Now, Dot, it's time to go to bed, that's a good girl," Mrs. Potten said.

"Shall we go to bed, dear Blackie?" Dot asked, and then she cried out, blandly, "Now, then, dear Blackie says we must first do to bed [illegible]"

"You'd better ask dear Blackie again," Mrs. Potten replied, for she was a kind, patient and judicious but firm mother.

There was a short pause, and then Dot said with a knowing laugh, "Dear Blackie says we'd better do to bed to-night, and sit up for da some other night."

"Ah! dear Blackie's a good sort," Mrs. Potten admitted, as she proceeded to undress her obedient little Dot.

And Dot, ere she closed her eyes in sleep, kissed her black doll, and said, "Dood night, dear Blackie. Dod bless oo."

That same evening, Mr. Potten, whose avocations nearly always took him from home all day, and who consequently seldom had an opportunity of observing Dot and her ways, was treated by her to a little comedy, which he, as a father, found more laughter-moving than anything ever performed by Liston, Wright, or Toole. Dot was restless and woke up whilst her father was taking his pipe and drop of beer.

And Dot insisted upon his sharing his pipe and beer with "dear Blackie," and she is satisfied that always been accustomed to follow [illegible] as is Mr. Potten himself [illegible] "with a [illegible] So dear Blackie," [illegible] upon the table was [illegible] an unexpected by Dot contributed greatly to the hilarity of the evening.

"Lord love her little heart!" exclaimed Potten, as he wiped tears of amusement from his eyes, when Dot had sunk exhausted to sleep. "She's as good as any play, that she is," [illegible] to us."

But the next evening Potten was not so well entertained. Dot, it appeared, had been seized with a shivering fit, and was now sleeping heavily, breathing stentoriously and tossing uneasily, with cheeks hot and dry as a burning coal. But poor people shrink from the expense of a doctor, and the Pottens resolved to see what a night would bring forth. The night brought forth a throat, so sore that it seemed as if Dot would be choked. There was no help for it, a doctor must be called; and Potten, on his way to work, engaged one to look in. The doctor looked in and looked serious. He sent medicine, and word that he would look in again in the evening. In the evening, he came, and Potten was there.

Dot was one bright red flush to the very whites of her eyes.

"What is it, sir, please?" asked Potten, with white and trembling lips.

"Well," said the doctor, "it is best to tell you in order that you may take precautions. It is scarlet fever, I am afraid."

Potten groaned heavily, dropped down by the bedside and hid his face in the clothes.

"Come, come, my man," said the doctor, touching him on the shoulder, "don't give way like that. I've known worse cases to recover."

Potten got up, and stared about him like one distraught.

The doctor gave his directions to Mrs. Potten, and with a kind "Good night," departed.

The eighth day was approaching, and Dot was in a high state of delirium. There were no sweet flowers, no violets, no primroses, no daffodils for poor Dot, to catch her eye and soothe her senses, no grapes, and no blood oranges to moisten her poor parched lips. And whenever her father drew near her pillow, she, when the delirious fit was upon her, would turn away her face and mutter, "Do away, black man, do away, black man!"

The eighth day came and passed, and Dot passed away in the twilight.

Potten had scarcely spoken a word as long as the fever lasted, but now, as he stood looking, with a ghastly face, and dry, fierce eyes at the tiny corpse before him, he said in slow, distinct, deliberate tones, "Susan, I've killed my child."

Mrs. Potten, for a moment, hushed her sobs, and stared at him in blank amazement.

"Look here," continued Potten, in low, husky tones. "I knowed that there was fever in the house where this come from. The lady that gave it me begged and prayed o' me to burn it, or, [illegible] burn the clothes and the hair, and bake and scour and regular disinfect the rest on it; but I was afraid o' spirits and—and—as they was always disinfectant every thing in *that* house, I never gave it a second thought, and—I—give it—*her*," and with a sob that shook his whole body he threw down upon the patchwork counterpane the black doll.

Mrs. Potten had listened to him with a face that grew paler and graver and more horror-stricken at every word he uttered, but all she said was, in a voice full of awe and agony, "Oh, John!"

It was the only reproach she made him; but it may be that there is more in a tone than in words.

Potten walked slowly to the door, and left the room. He looked like a man in a dream. He did not return that night, and Mrs. Potten was alarmed. He did not return the next day or night, and the neighbors were alarmed. They thought, too truly, that the poor man had gone distracted, was mad with grief at his sense of having been the cause of the death of his child. In this grief they naturally expected to find him on the riverside. And there, on the third day, they found him—at low water—drowned.

DIAMONDS.—A clever writer in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* tells some curious stories of the ways of the smugglers of the present day—ways that are sometimes in vain, but at others are past finding out by the acutest collector. Diamonds are known to be smuggled in large quantities, and the detectives are always on the lookout for them. When suspicion justifies it a passenger from Europe is stripped to the skin, and his clothes examined inch by inch and seam by seam; the heels are taken from his boots, his hair and beard are combed, and every means taken to discover the hiding place of the secreted treasures. At one time this mode of search was tolerably successful, but now it rarely serves any purpose except in the case of raw recruits to the smuggling ranks. An old hand is caught with the chaff but once. A New York Jew, known to be a smuggler, crossed in the Cunard steamer two or three times a year. The first time he was caught he returned to Liverpool by the same steamer, and four weeks afterwards again landed upon the company's wharf in North river. He was again seized and subjected to the same rigorous search, but with no success. The Jew took it smilingly and philosophically. When he took his leave he said: "Better luck next time gentlemen. I shall go back by the same steamer on business; when I return you can try it again."

The officers mentally determined that he did; they would try it again. Upon inquiry it was found that he had already engaged a certain passage, having held his state-room for that purpose. Two hours before the sailing of the steamer he was driven down to the pier in his carriage, his wife and daughter with him to see him off. When they returned they carried with them over $10,000 worth of diamonds, which had been secreted in his state-room during the whole time the steamer had remained in port. Before his return to New York the collector was notified by one of the revenue agents abroad that "Max Fischer would return by the ———, which would leave Liverpool October 25, with several thousand dollars worth of diamonds." In due time the Jew arrived, and for the third time was escorted before the searcher. He seemed nervous and agitated, and finally attempted to compromise. He was politely informed that that was out of the question. He was again put through the searching process. His pocket-book, which was first investigated, revealed a memorandum showing the purchase of eighteen diamonds of various sizes and prices, amounting in all to about $12,000. When this came to light the Jew begged with tears to be allowed to compromise. A deaf ear was turned to his entreaties. His coat was removed and the lining examined. Nothing there. Then the waistcoat. As the searcher passed his practiced fingers along the lining his heart gave a tremendous thump as he recognized the "feel." Something, probably like little rows of buttons. The garment was hastily ripped, a strip of chamois skin withdrawn and unrolled, and there they lay, one, two, three—eighteen! All there.

"You can put on your coat, and vest on again, Mr. Fischer," said the searcher, blandly, "Good day."

Without a word the Jew departed, took horse car home, kissed his family, departed at dinner, repaired to the bath-room, and after soaking a rather capacious plaster across the small of his back for a few minutes in warm water, peeled it off and withdrew eighteen diamonds of various costs and prices. What the searcher and collector may have said or thought when they found the seizure to be nothing but clever glass imitations, worth from ten to thirty cents each, nobody knows.

DEACON COLE'S PARROT.—In an old farmhouse in Swansea, Mass., there lived an excellent deacon by the name of Cole. He had a son named Stanton, who followed the sea. On one of his voyages he obtained a parrot, which proved such a wonderful talker that he brought it home as a present to his parents. Among its many accomplishments, the bird could sing. The good deacon used to hold conference and prayer meetings at his house in the long winter evenings. At one of these social meetings Polly chanced to be left in the room. The good people commenced singing—

"When I can read my title clear."

to which piece strain Polly seemed to listen with wonder and delight. She at first seemed to think that it would be a good thing to improve her gifts, and not be behind in showing her approval of a cause that made people happy. The hymn ended, and Polly began—

"Hey, Betty Martin!"

The good deacon looked amazed, the young giggled, and the old found it difficult to retain their wonted soberness. Presently Polly began again—

"Hey, Betty Martin,
Tip toe, tip toe;
Hey, Betty Martin,
Tip toe fine!
Couldn't get a husband
To please her—please her—
Couldn't get a husband
To please her mind!"

The deacon put an end to Polly's voluntaries by removing the cage at once, the poor bird not being able to comprehend why her well intended efforts failed to be appreciated.

The young man Stanton who brought home this bird, went again to sea. Eight years passed and as nothing was heard from him during the latter part of this period it was supposed that he was dead. The old folks in the retired farm house loved and valued Polly more highly as it became probable that their son would never come back. One day Polly looking out to the lane that led to the dwelling, seemed filled with a sudden delight. She at last flapped her wings and cried—

"Stanton! Stanton!"

The old people started up, went to the window, and saw their son approaching the house.

This parrot lived to be very old, and came to be considered almost as one of the family. At last, in her last years she grew comparatively silent, but used to say, mournfully, "Polly wants to go home! Polly wants to go home!"—*Congregationalist.*

HOW TO GET GOOD PRICES.—If farmers expect to obtain the highest market price for their products, the articles sold must be of prime quality, whether furnished by individuals or associations. The proprietor of a creamery or butter factory not far from St. Louis furnishes a single retail grocery man in this city with butter, and receives therefor fifty cents per pound the year round. The butter is put up in small and neat packages, is uniform in color and quality, and is delivered regularly to the consumers. The demand far exceeds the supply. By this method the consumer and producer are brought nearer together, and the result is mutually satisfactory.

In order to obtain a good price the producer must establish a reputation for furnishing an article that is strictly choice. The brand of the producer should be an ample guarantee that the article offered for sale is fully up to the standard, so that when the customer sees the brand of the maker he knows just what he is purchasing, without even the trouble of examining it. In this age of adulteration, when ground bone, gypsum and kaolin, are used to adulterate so common an article of food as flour, it is a source of great satisfaction to the purchaser to receive directly from the producer a pure article of food. The tendency to adulteration makes a good article all the more valuable. The business man in the city is as anxious to procure a pure article of food as the farmer in the country is to furnish it.

Some arrangement ought to be entered into by which the products of the farm could be cheaply and regularly distributed to associations of regular customers in the city. If a grange in the country would put its products together, and appoint one of their number, who is competent, to properly inspect butter, cheese or whatever the product may be, and possesses the courage to reject all inferior articles, and put the brand of the grange only on those that are of prime quality, they would always command the highest market price. If this method was adopted there would be but little opportunity for trickery and dishonesty. Honesty and fair-dealing is the true policy of the husbandman. No other organization of which we have any knowledge can inaugurate and carry out this desirable reform so efficiently as that of the Patrons of Husbandry. What grange will be the first on the roll of honor?—*Colman's Rural World.*

The aged Swedish poet Runeberg, while sick at Helsingfors, in Finland, for several years past has been studying the habits of birds, and specially with regard to the causes of migration. His theory is that the longing for light alone draws the birds southward. When the days shorten in the north the birds go south, but as soon as ever the long northern days set in, with all their luminous and long drawn hours, the wanderers return to their old haunts. It is generally supposed that they move southward to get more abundant food, but why, asks Runeberg, do they leave their rich hunting grounds to return to the north? The central regions of Europe are in every way more desirable than the wastes of Scandinavia. Only one thing is richer there, and that is light.

"Do you know why you are like the third term business?" said Susan Jane to her brother, who lingered to talk with her Adolphus after the old folks had retired. "No I don't." "Well," replied his saccharine sister, "it's because you're one too many."

An old lady from the country, with six unmarried daughters, went to Augusta, Ga., the other day, hunting for the Patrons of Husbandry. She meant business.

Water reddens the rose, whiskey the nose, and tight boots the toes.

What is the difference between a man who flays a young ox and the helmsman of a vessel? One barks his steer, and the other steers his bark.

A Russian proverb says: "Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea pray twice, before getting married pray three times."

"The one thing," says Jean Paul, "which a maiden most easily forgets is how she looks. Hence, mirrors were invented."

New version of Burns by the medical student—"If a body snatch a body."

A MODEL PAPA.

Solomon sends us to the ant to learn, and I don't see why we should not take lessons from other little creatures in the world.

There's a modest little fellow in the sea now who sets a most beautiful example of paternal affection and care, yet I never heard that he was set up as a model. To be sure he's never more than four inches high, but that is six times as high as an ant, and virtue doesn't depend on size rather.

The name of this interesting creature—the scientific name, I mean—is Hippocampus, but he is better known out of the books by the name of Sea Horse, and doubtless most of you have seen dried specimens of the family in museums or in private collections of sea wonders.

His wife—well we won't say much about his wife, for she isn't a model by any means. In fact she shirks all the time honored duties belonging to a mother, hands the young family over to their father, and swims off to have a good time in the world.

Papa Hippo's cares not at all troubled or cast down by the unnatural behavior of the mother. To tell the truth he prefers to attend to the babies, and is very nicely adapted to the work. Indeed I don't suppose he would allow the mother to interfere in his nursery arrangements if she wished. What do you suppose he does with all the eggs he has charge of? He has not nest nor house of any kind, and there are a thousand or two of them for fishes, you know never do these things by halves. Well, to his trouble, for nature has provided him with a pocket thickly lined with fat, and into that convenient nursery he receives the family, and there they stay—nourished, as some naturalists think, by his fat—till they are big enough to look out for themselves. There—isn't that an example for the world?

And that's not all. Ordinary parents of the fish family cat eggs and little ones not only of their neighbors but of their own family, while this admirable little papa four inches high, never was known, however hungry, to even so much as taste one of his own children. That is a very rare virtue, I can assure you—in fish life.

When this self denying father thinks the little ones are big enough to take care of themselves, he starts them in life by bending his tail around a [illegible] and [illegible] pressing it against the bottom of the pocket, and just coolly showing them out to take their chances in a cold, wet world.

This very unusual care for the little ones is not the only strange thing about the Sea Horse. His looks are as strange as his manners. He has the droll fashion, as somebody says, of [illegible] his [illegible] instead of outside, of his bones. So he looks as though dressed in a suit of mail. His bones are not gloss-looking, white things like the bones of those who carry them inside—they are of a sort, gray color, ornamented with [illegible]

He receives his name from the shape of his head, which is comically like that of a horse, and is always carried partly out of the water. He has a fin on his back which looks like a beautiful fan tipped with yellow, and is of a [illegible] His eyes are the color of gold with an edge of blue, and are not [illegible] twins, is most eyes are [illegible] the same way. On the contrary, they are entirely independent of each other, so that he can look two ways at once.

The favorite attitude of this droll fellow is holding on to a weed with his tail, from which position he [illegible] his food—he [illegible] all—[illegible] worms, eggs, [illegible] He has [illegible] can swim [illegible] in the water [illegible] he prefers to rest holding on [illegible] weed, as I said.

Perhaps the tail is the most curious thing about him. It is four-sided, like a square tile and is covered with [illegible] like the rest of his body. It is long and prehensile, like the tails of some monkeys, and to hold on to something seems to be the delight of his life. If two of them meet in the water, the [illegible] to grab each other by the tail. [illegible] of Sea Horses (so [illegible] call them) with tails no bigger than a bit of thread will [illegible] and hold on [illegible] never giving up till tired out.

Little was known about the Sea Horse till a naturalist—[illegible] Samuel Lockwood—kept several in an aquarium and by closely watching them found out their wonderful ways.

Fishes generally have little trouble with their babies. They just put the eggs into some place that they fancy is safe, and leave them to their fate. But here is another little fellow living in the water who is as fussy about his young family as any land creature in the world. It is the Stickleback, and he goes so far as to build a nest. He not only takes care of the eggs and fights every fish, big and little, that dares to come near, but he drives away the very mother of the babies, hating her in the most disgraceful way, if she insists on taking an interest in the family. In fact, he is one of the most fiery and quarrelsome little watches you ever heard of, quite unlike the [illegible] Sea Horse.

When the babies are big enough to get about he lets them wander [illegible] and [illegible] brings them home in his mouth—thousands of them [illegible]

The [illegible] excuse for all this care for Stickleback babies are very nice to eat, and every fish bigger than themselves is sure to be [illegible]—*Olive Thorn, in Christian Union.*

THE ECONOMY OF COMFORT.—To illustrate the economy of comfort in the winter care of farm stock I will state what I long and closely observed in wintering dairy cows. In developing [illegible] the dairy of more [illegible] farms in New York were less careful of their animals than they are now. It was no uncommon occurrence then for farmers to let their cattle run all winter with no other protection than a board fence or an open shed at the side of the yard, and when they did so it cost, according to size, 2 to 2½ tons of hay to winter a cow, averaging for 20 weeks 27 to 30 pounds of hay per day.

When they built barns and sided them up with green lumber, so that when the boards shrunk the cracks between them were half an inch or more wide, and the stables were so arranged that the wind that whistled through these cracks swept all the heat radiating from the bodies of the stabled cows up into the loft and out at the cracks above, the case was not much improved. Some saving in waste was effected, that is about all.

But when these open barns were succeeded by tight ones, lined with matched stuff, well seasoned, and the stables so arranged as to utilize the heat radiating from the cows' bodies, there was a great diminution in the cost of keeping. A saving of one third of the keep formerly used was effected. Eighteen to twenty pounds of hay daily kept the cows in better condition in the stables than 27 to 30 could in the cold ones or in the open yard. When tight barns for cows began to be built in central New York dairymen were particularly surprised at the saving it effected in fodder. I have time and again heard them declare, from estimation, what I found true by actual weighing—that a tight and warm stable saved fully one third of the fodder formerly used in the open ones for a long time so generally in use.—*L. B. Arnold, in New York Tribune.*

WATERPROOF DRESSING FOR LEATHER.—The Boston *Laboratory* gives as a waterproof dressing for boots, shoes and leather the following: Lard oil, 100 parts, paraffin, 50 parts, beeswax 5 parts. Gently warm the oil and in it dissolve the paraffin and wax. If too hard add a little less wax. Any disagreeable smell may be removed by a few drops of oil of sassafras. The wax prevents the crystallization of the paraffin and the oil causes the whole to become a paste of the consistency of tallow. The dressing fills the pores of the leather, does not dry, but keeps the leather soft and pliable. Boots and shoes to which the dressing is applied may be polished, using ordinary blacking, which is not the case with most dressing containing oil or grease.

Carrickmacross has bad reputation among the vagrants of Ireland. The poor guardians there are severe in their treatment of tramps. Every applicant for lodging is compelled to take a thorough bath, and in the morning to break stone three hours before breakfast. Besides this the hair of every able bodied tramp is cut close. The latter practice has caused critical comment, and will probably be discontinued.

A Missouri woman says she doesn't know anything about this third term business, but she is looking for her third husband, and knows several other parties who are in the same fix.

A Boston paper, ignoring the conflagration of the Hub, maliciously suggests that, as the West is termed "the Switzerland of America," Chicago should be called "the American Berne."

ON THE TERRACE.

The stately lady, the grave gentleman
Stood on the terrace together,
And the bright rose thickets the revellers strayed
Round town to [illegible] the children played
And in the music sweet melodies made
At the *fete* in the July weather.

With careless, languid courtesy,
She bent to hear him speak
Of the newest book or the latest play,
Of the keenest move in the statesman's play,
Or the freshest topic of the day,
Or the marvel of the week.

Lightly, with his practiced tongue,
He touched on all a [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] the top—the rest
No passing hand can reach.

Yet once [illegible] me how long ago,
[illegible]
When every whispered word of his
Woke her young heart to dream of bliss,
Does the ghost of first love's trembling kiss
Still lingering round them hover?

Then [illegible] the music [illegible]
On the summer breeze [illegible]
A low sweet song [illegible]
Such as [illegible] listens to anywhere,
But [illegible] who lounged on the terrace there
[illegible] heart and soul.

Her proud head drooped, his low voice ceased,
For a moment in thought they stood
Young, eager, fearless, happy and true,
As when [illegible] old wisdom [illegible]
When love was first and hope was new,
At the tryst in the [illegible] wood.

A swift flush in the stern bronzed face,
A [illegible] in the large blue eyes
Then—back to the world and its talk again,
[illegible] chill [illegible] the instant's pain
[illegible]
To the [illegible] that before them lies.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

[Fourth Discourse by Rev. John H. Drumm, D. D., delivered in the St. James P. E. Church, Bristol, October 25th, 1874.]

[illegible] science [illegible] so called [illegible]

Resuming this morning our review of the relations between Science and Religion, or rather the consideration of attacks made upon the Christian Faith in the name of science, I must trouble you with a few preliminary remarks, which have been rendered necessary by certain criticisms that have been made upon the discourses already delivered.

Some have considered it a strange thing that I should devote so much time to such topics, even that I should have considered them fit subjects for discussion in an ordinary congregation. In the judgment of those who think thus the minister's duty is simply to preach Christ, by which they mean that he is to do no more than state the doctrines and proclaim the offers of the Gospel. But we cannot consent to have any such restrictions put upon our ministrations. We are to some extent answerable to our fellowmen for the way in which we discharge our duty as ministers of Christ, but our true responsibility is to Him. Therefore, in determining the nature of our duty, or the way in which it can best be fulfilled, we must be guided by the Sacred Oracles and not by the opinions of our fellowmen. Now if we look at the inspired history of the Church in the days of the Apostles we find them not merely publishing [illegible] but laboring to convince those who refused to accept their statements and engaging in direct controversy with all who opposed them. Thus we find that St. Paul at Ephesus went into the synagogue and spake boldly for the space of three months, *disputing* and persuading the things concerning the Kingdom of God; and that he subsequently separated the disciples and *disputed* daily in the school of one Tyrannus, and that this was continued by the space of two years. And in the same Apostle's Epistle to Titus he sets down among the qualifications for a bishop or the Church that "he be able by sound doctrine both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers; for there are many unruly and vain talkers and deceivers * * * whose mouths must be stopped." The example of the Apostles has the force of law—but in addition to it we have this plain statement which is in effect a regulation to be observed in every age of the Church. So long as there are unruly and vain talkers and deceivers so long as there are perverse disputers so long it will be necessary for the ministers of Christ to oppose them with sound doctrine and to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints.

Suppose that we should act on the idea entertained by some that the preaching of general truth is the best remedy for speculative error, what would the result be? Our silence would certainly be misconstrued. The enemies of Christianity would be far more confident and boastful than they are, and those who are weak in the faith would think that it was incapable of defence. The blessed doctrines of the Gospel would be derided and those whose office it is to minister in sacred things would be denounced as unscrupulous knaves who pretend to believe what they do *not* believe, or else as superstitious fools who hold on as parts of their religious system things which the philosophers have proved to be false and absurd. Can we consent to this? Is Christianity nothing more than a cunningly devised fable or an amiable delusion? If indeed it be nothing more than this the scorn it stinks into contempt and oblivion the better, but if it be on the contrary, the very truth of God, the revelation of His will to us, the sole guide to peace and happiness in this life and that which is to come, then undoubtedly it must be not only preached to those who are willing to hear but defended against those who assail it.

It is our bounden duty as laid down in the text to keep that which is committed to our trust, and this means more than merely retaining it in our own hearts and minds, more even than making it known to others. We are to publish the glad tidings of salvation but we are also to fight the good fight of faith, striving together for the faith of the gospel. There is no escape then from this duty. We are bound to vindicate the religion of Jesus against all direct attacks and all injurious representations. And this duty is just as important as any that we have to perform. To some whose faith has never been disturbed by any doubt, or who know nothing of the perplexing difficulties occasioned by the plausible objections of our adversaries, it may indeed seem a waste of time to controvert statements or teachings to which they attach no importance and of which they probably never heard. But such persons should remember that they are not the whole Church. Those who sit next to them may need the very instruction which *they* think unnecessary; and often when they are distressed on account of the triumphant tone of our adversaries, or because they themselves are not able to refute their arguments, they wonder that we do not furnish them with the necessary aids to understanding and belief. We must provide for persons of this class as well as for those of the other. Gospel ministrations are not to be regulated by the preferences of any individual or any party, nor by the circumstances of any particular Church or people. They must be so suited as to meet the wants of all people. We must so dispense the bread of life that every man shall receive his portion of meat in due season. This, then, is my vindication for the course pursued on this and other occasions. I would regard myself as wholly unworthy to occupy the position of a teacher in the Church of Christ if I were not as willing to warn you against error and to expose it, or to defend the faith we hold dear as I am to give dogmatic statements or exhortations to godliness.

It has been said of the sermons already delivered in this course, that they ought rather to be called "Lectures." To this I have no objection. Probably that would be the best name for my own part I care not whether they be called Sermons, "Lectures," Addresses, or "Talks," but I cannot consent to their being described either as unnecessary or out of harmony with the engagements of this holy day and the sanctity of this place. That they are not exactly like ordinary sermons is very evident, but they are designed to effect a purpose which ordinary sermons could never effect. And if they do not promote the glory of God and the welfare of man it will not be because they deal with topics that are beyond the preacher's sphere, but simply because those topics are not worthily treated.

I feel obliged to repeat what you heard me say in the first lecture, and what has been made manifest all through the course, viz: that I am not in any sense or to any degree an opponent of Science. The man who would take that position would stultify himself completely. I oppose only the crude theories or unwarranted deductions of some scientific men. When they come before the public declaring that certain tenets of our religion or certain statements in the Bible are overthrown by the "verities of science," those who are set apart to be teachers and defenders of the faith have the right to meet them on their own grounds, and show that what they describe as verities antagonistic to religion are *not* verities, but mere theories that are probably incapable of proof—which at all events, have not yet been proved—and therefore should not be quite taken against the word of God.

As I remember that when I speak of meeting these men on their own ground, I mean no more than examining the arguments they make. It is not to be supposed for a moment that I or any other clergyman who has no more than a general acquaintance with the various branches of Natural Philosophy would undertake to discuss with Dr. Tyndall or Dr. Huxley the facts or principles of that science which he has made his special study. I am not so presumptuous. These gentlemen rank with the very first in their various departments, Tyndall in Chemistry and Natural History, Huxley in Anatomy and Physiology, Lyell in Geology, and Darwin in Zoology, and in these several fields of labor it would be rash indeed for me to encounter them. Not that I think them at all infallible, but their errors can only be detected, or the defects of their systems supplied by men of equal attainments in their respective departments. Far be it from me then to dispute with Dr. Tyndall about the composition of any salt, or with Dr. Huxley about any point connected with the construction of the body of man or beast. I have not the least intention of doing so. Nor is it at all necessary. Their assaults are not grounded upon the *indisputable facts and established principles* of the sciences in which they are skilled but upon theories of their own, and these we may without presumption undertake to discuss. For such discussion we need no more than the ordinary measure of information and judgment. Any educated man of logical mind is as competent to form an opinion as to the correctness of a theory based upon certain facts as the person who collected those facts. When they are ascertained and stated the scientific man, as such, has nothing further to do—what remains belongs to the province of logic or reason and not of Chemistry, Anatomy, or Geology.

I propose on the present occasion, bringing before you some of the published opinions of Professor Huxley which are opposed to religion, and I hope to convince you that however interesting they may be as matters of speculation they have no right to be regarded as strictly scientific.

That the teachings of Dr. Huxley are in opposition to the tenets of Christianity will be made plain as we proceed, but I [illegible] at the very outset to show that in so representing them I do no injustice to the learned gentleman. [illegible] course has been adopted [illegible] I have been accused of injustice toward his friend and collaborer Dr. Tyndall. It has been urged that as the latter does not *declare* [illegible] professes himself an unbeliever, he ought not to be so described. I wish indeed that I had [illegible] to explain his meaning as unintelligible enough. But it is [illegible] words that are capable of being understood [illegible] than one way. His readers have had [illegible] difficulty and I am not alone in [illegible] that I had to [illegible] him down to any one point of belief and that they cannot find any very definite definition of his opinions. [illegible] I am pretty sure [illegible] materialist. In the next he points out the insufficiency [illegible] and consciousness [illegible] that [illegible] that he is a [illegible] Holy Writ. This is his position and I [illegible] that it is not possible for any one to [illegible] quoting his [illegible] explain things on which the mind [illegible] to be [illegible] such as we find in the writings of [illegible] and Cicero, or other more *heathen* philosophers.

In connection with his friend Dr. Huxley, I wish to show before hand that it is not judged simply by some application of his doctrines which he has never made, nor by any inferences from them which he might not be willing to admit. We [illegible] judgment upon that matter and in [illegible] judgment his position [illegible] is very evident. He himself points out the antagonism between his own views and the Word of God, and he does not hesitate to assail and say [illegible] to the latter.

We presume that when persons differ with him on any of the points [illegible] recognize their right so to differ and concede them and their opinions with civility and respect, but to differ with him on the questions that involve the truth of religion and the hopes of man is evidently another matter. Those who so [illegible] consideration [illegible] consequences [illegible] He constantly represents them as ignorant, [illegible] of familiar acquaintance with scientific subjects—not ignorant of such things as they are, but as [illegible] of the very [illegible] principles—so [illegible] in short as is disgraceful if not criminal. Look for example at the following from the Epilogue of his Lay Sermons and Addresses, [American edition].

[illegible]

If now we find the antagonism pointed out, he then proceeds to ask:

Why do not the clergy [illegible] acquire as a part of their preliminary education some [illegible] of physical science [illegible] the [illegible] the minds of every [illegible]

So then every intelligent person who has even the slightest acquaintance with science is obliged to reject, or at least finds very great difficulty in accepting, what Dr. Huxley calls the [illegible] elements of what he calls "natural knowledge" are in conflict with the faith that we have inherited. And the side he takes in this conflict is very clearly indicated. He represents himself as suffering a sort of persecution in consequence of it. On at least one occasion he was attacked by ecclesiastics with all the [illegible] of pious zeal. [illegible] he [illegible] had ample revenge when he declared the clergy as either contemptibly ignorant or actually dishonest. Some, he says, are ignorant and speak out, while others *know* and are silent. There are yet others who agree with him and speak according to their knowledge, but these are only an insignificant minority. We are glad to hear this, and hope they will never be more than a minute minority. One cannot help regretting that there should be even one to receive any such implied compliment, for before it could be earned there must have been a desertion from morals for which increased scientific knowledge would but poorly compensate. The man who can remain in the clerical profession after he has ceased to hold the doctrines that belong to that profession hardly deserves a compliment even from Professor Huxley.

I think we have seen enough to be able to determine the position of the learned Professor. But if it should seem otherwise, then turn to pages 277 & of the Lay Sermons where you will find the following:

The myths of paganism are as dead as Osiris or Zeus, and the man who should revive them in opposition to the knowledge of our time would be justly laughed to scorn; but the coeval imaginations current among the [illegible] are asserted by writers whose very names are [illegible] yet shared their fate, but [illegible] authoritative standard of fact and the criterion of the justice of all conclusions in all that relates to the origin of things.

The spirit of this sentence is very manifest. Besides other marked errors which time will not permit me even to indicate, it characterizes the word of God as simply a record or compound of the imaginations of a rude people who once dwelt in Palestine, and it describes it as unfortunate that the Bible has not perished with the myths of paganism!

Referring to the account of creation in the book of Genesis he says, "the Cosmogony of the *semi-barbarous Hebrew* is the incubus of the philosopher and the opprobrium of the orthodox." To those who have reverence for God's word he gives the name of "Bibliolaters." He declares it impossible to harmonise Scripture with science, and calls orthodoxy "the Bourbon of the world of thought," for it learns not neither can it forget. If after all this we represent Dr. Huxley as an opponent of Christianity, I trust we shall not be regarded as doing him injustice. Let us now proceed to examine such of his public teachings as have placed him in this position.

At the late meeting of the British Association he delivered a public lecture in which he labored to show that animals have no intelligence of any sort, and no feeling or sense. The originator of this notion was Descartes, whose views were thus explained by the Professor.

"What Descartes meant by this was that animals are absolute machines as if they were mills or barrel organs,—that they have no feelings,—that a dog does not see, and does not hear, and does not smell, but that the impression which gives rise to these states of consciousness in the dog give rise by a mechanical process to actions which correspond to those which we perform when we do smell and do taste and do see."

He describes this as a very paradoxical doctrine. We regard it as worse than paradoxical. It is contradicted by the observation of all men. Every man whose property is saved by the warning bark of his faithful watchdog knows and is thankful to know that his dog does hear, and that he can distinguish sounds and can exercise judgment as to the necessity for giving an alarm. He will not bark at a loud noise that is natural or that bodes no injury to his master, one quarter so much as he will at the cautious tread that suggests an unlawful errand. Probably Dr. Huxley never performed or witnessed a single physiological experiment which did not refute as plainly as possible this notion, which he describes as having the support of modern physiological science. When some poor animal is tied upon the table and operated on with knife or ligature or the [illegible] or groans would convince any one but an eminently scientific man that it really feels the torture to which it is subjected, and it would require something more than the positive assurance even of Dr. Huxley himself to make us believe that it does not. That he adopts this theory might be fairly inferred from the pains he has taken to explain and defend it, and from his declaration that "science is not competent to give a distinct and definite refutation to the hypothesis." And here is a marvellous thing; science is regarded as fully competent to discredit if not to refute the teachings of Scripture, but it is *not* able to prove that a dog or horse feels pain when you lash or cut it. Yet though it would seem that the learned lecturer had accepted this singular notion he seems unwilling to commit himself to it in its full extent. He seems oppressed by the consciousness that even though Science may not be able to refute it, common sense will regard it as false and absurd. He is willing therefore, to give up that portion of it which is so directly contradicted by the observation of all men. He grants that brutes *do* feel, but still insists upon it that they are only "sensitive and conscious automata."

"Sensitive and conscious automata!" To us this phrase is not very intelligible. By automaton I understand a machine which is so constructed as to imitate the actions of a living creature—which seems to possess intelligence and will, yet is a mere machine. If this be the correct meaning of the word, then the phrase "sensitive and conscious automata" is a contradiction in terms. But the Professor cannot mean to employ the word in any such strict sense. He surely will not deny that the lower animals *are* animals or assert that a living creature is a lifeless engine. He means simply that in [illegible] of animals resemble automata in some very important respects. And yet how even this can be true, as he states it is not easy to understand, for the moment you credit an animal with life, consciousness and sensibility you take it wholly out of the class of automata.

But we must permit him to speak for himself. Here is his explanation: "Although they are conscious yet they do not act *mechanically*, and the [illegible] states of consciousness, their sensations, their thoughts (if they have them) their volitions (if they have them), are the products and consequences of their mechanical arrangements." You will observe that this is a totally different doctrine from that of Descartes, which the lecturer had been illustrating and defending, or at least whom [what he said upon the subject occupied three long and wide columns of fine print in an English newspaper.] The only facts that he brought forward to prove anything were referred in support of the theory of Descartes and no other. Dr. Huxley did not in any way intimate that his illustrations of the facts adduced as proofs were insufficient, and yet he summarily dismisses the doctrine in connection with which he introduced them and substitutes another.

What are these facts? Most of them were things perfectly well known to every medical man and to every one else that has given any measure of attention to physiology, and they are all capable of explanation without resort to the theory of Descartes. For instance, it is well known that in all vertebrate animals two different kinds of action can be demonstrated. Some movements or functions are performed voluntarily and some involuntarily. The latter are what are loosely spoken of as automatic. To this class belong the movements of the heart and lungs by which circulation and respiration are kept up without any effort of the will, and for the most part without any thought being directed towards them. Some of these actions have a double character. They may be performed voluntarily or involuntarily. Thus we are able to control our breathing, making it rapid or slow as we please, but if we pay no attention to it it goes on just as well. If we see moving towards our eyes something that would injure them, we start back to avoid it, or at least we close the lids to save the delicate organs of sight, but similar movements would be made without any exercise of the will. We can voluntarily withdraw our hands from anything that hurts them, but if the hand is hurt it is almost instantaneously removed without any effort of volition. These facts prove that there is more than one source of muscular action. They point to two such sources—to two sorts of sensation. And that there are two I may say we know to be the fact. One of these operates only in connection with consciousness, intelligence and volition and the other may operate without these and in reference to many functions of animal life, such as secretion, absorption, peristaltic motion &c., it does so operate. It is very evident that in the actions I have referred to as of mixed or double character both sources are engaged, and in those that may be described as automatic the organ which is the seat of intelligence and will is *not* engaged. To account for the fact of combined operation we must be able to show that the part or member in which it is found is in communication with more than one source of power. And this is the case with every member. The nervous apparatus is properly called a "system." It is not a single thing. It consists of three parts—the brain, the spinal cord, and the ganglions or lesser centres of nervous energy. We know much less of the use and power of these last-named than of the others but it may be safe to say that they co-operate with the spinal cord in sustaining the functions of mere animal life—that which they constitute what may be called the organic nervous system. This may be regarded as a prolongation of the brain considering that there is a continuity of substance between them. But though this be anatomically true, physiologically considered, the system consisting of the spinal cord and its appendages is distinct from the brain. They act together in a hundred different ways but each can and in some respects does operate independently. And every portion of the body is in communication with both. Throughout its whole course the spinal cord sends forth nerves to every part and thus all the viscera and members are in direct communication with it and through it with the brain.

But it is evident that for the proper performance of all the functions the whole nervous apparatus must be in perfect order, and that injury to any part of it will, as a matter of course, produce corresponding defect of function. This is as evident as that we cannot walk if we lose our lower limbs and we cannot see if our eyes are destroyed. But as a blind man, otherwise sound, is able to walk, and a lame man, otherwise sound, is able to see, so the person whose nervous system has been injured though deprived of the faculty, or power, dependent upon the part so injured, will be or, at least may be, in regard to all other functions and powers just as he was before. The brain is the seat or organ of consciousness, reason and will, if then it become diseased these faculties will be disturbed or destroyed, in proportion to the extent of the disease. And yet in such a case the functions of organic life may continue even for a long time, to be performed as they are in health. The person so circumstanced may not be able to move a limb, may not have the least consciousness of pain or of any sensation whatever in it, and yet sensation does exist and the power of motion does exist, for if you irritate the soles of the feet the result will be as Dr. Huxley says. "The limbs will be drawn up just as vigorously perhaps a little more vigorously than when he was in full possession of consciousness." These are well known facts. What do they prove? Just this, and nothing more than this that the Allwise and Merciful Author of Nature has endowed us with a certain amount of automatic self preserving power, and that He has made provision for the operations of organic life so that they can be performed without the will. If it were otherwise we should be subject to constant suffering and danger, and even to live would be labor. The mind would have to be directed at one and the same time to several different actions necessary to mere healthy existence. And this attention would have to be unceasing, so there would be no opportunity for work, bodily or mental. There would be no possibility of rest. But as mat-

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ters really are, we are free not only to sleep, but to labor and to enjoy.

Now this special arrangement for the independent performance of animal functions is by Descartes regarded as the only one that exists in the case of the brutes. He says they have no feeling. Here, however, he has not the full sanction of his modern admirers. He says also that *all* the actions are automatically performed, and this Dr Huxley holds, and undertakes to demonstrate. We venture to assert that the doctrine cannot be maintained, and that the learned Professor cannot produce a single fact that is directly and exclusively in favor of it.

Mark what the theory involves. If the anatomist and physiologist are not totally wrong upon these matters the nervous system both in its structure and use is as I have described it, in the outline sketch just given, and so, in the case of the lower animals, if they were as Huxley asserts, there would be no use for a brain. If this theory were true, then we should not find their skulls empty, or if anything, resembling a brain should be found in them it would not possess the peculiar properties of that organ.

What is the fact as regards these points? Has any man ever found a vertebrate animal in its natural state without a brain? Most certainly not. Well, then, has Dr Huxley even attempted to show that the brain of a horse or dog does not possess the characteristic properties of a brain? He has made no such attempt. Every physiologist knows that in the lower animals the functions of the spinal cord and of the brain are distinct, just as they are in man. Nature has furnished them with a powerful organ, which, on Dr Huxley's theory, is entirely useless—which if that theory were true, they would not have.

Now observe the learned Professor's method of proof. He does the very thing which if his doctrine were correct, the Author of Nature would have done. He leaves out the brain. He reasons from (1) cases such as that already referred to in which by disease or mechanical injury, the nervous connection, between the head and the lower part of the body is severed, (2) the case of a French soldier whose brain, in consequence of a severe wound was so singularly affected, that at times he appeared to act merely as an automaton, (3), experiments performed on frogs and other animals. He opens the skulls of these poor creatures and removes the whole, or part of, the brain proper, and thus reduces them to the state of automata. With reference to these several matters, we are quite willing to take the facts precisely as he has stated them, and having done so, we ask "what then?" Do they prove his point? Do they give the least means of support to his theory? No! Not even the least. This is the only kind of argument or evidence that the learned Professor has to present, and it requires no special scientific knowledge to show its worthlessness. All the facts he adduces are of exceptional character. He refers to results following injury or removal of the brain and from these presumes to decide upon the condition of animals with perfect brains. He has to take an extreme case of disease, or to mutilate some poor brute before he can show actions performed automatically, then, from these, he argues, that the healthy and unmutilated act in the same way. His use of such cases, binds him to this singular conclusion—that the disease, or the horrible operation, produced no change in the animals—that as regards sensibility, intelligence and action, they were precisely the same before as they were after it! He is not likely to find many who will agree with him in this opinion. How is it possible to determine the nature of actions performed by creatures in one condition by observation of those performed by the same, or other creatures in a totally different condition. Dr Huxley goes to considerable trouble to make exceptional cases, and then from them tries to prove the rule. It is as if he had remarked that blind men grope or feel their way as they go along, and from that fact he should declare that all men grope in the same manner.

Here, then, is an exhibition of what we are in by science falsely so called—something that is put forth with the air of positive truth—something that is represented as unquestionable, and for denying which we may be described as ignorant "Bibliolaters," or extinguished "Theologians" and which, notwithstanding all this boldness, has not a particle of warrant in fact.

Had Dr Huxley any particular object in reviving this notion of Descartes? It is very evident that he had. The French Philosopher and those who accepted his theory drew a marked distinction between man and brute beasts. They considered that the theory was exactly suited to the case of the latter, many men had tended to prove that they had not a soul or soul. But there they stopped. That however, was not satisfactory to Dr Huxley. He wished to go as far as possible and therefore leaped lightly over the boundary which all his predecessors had respected. He would use them as his warrant for saying that the lower animals are not beasts but "conscious automata and then he adds, man himself is only an automaton. He has predicted that people would say he had revived the doctrine for the purpose of applying it to Man and that the logical consequences of it must be "fatalism, materialism or atheism." He proceeds thus

Undoubtedly I do hold that the view I have taken of the relations between the physical and mental faculties of brutes *applies in its fullness and entirety to Man* and if it was true that the logical consequences of that belief must lead me to all these terrible things I should not hesitate to allow myself to be landed

He denies that infidelity is the only issue of such a doctrine, on that subject, however, others are able to judge for themselves. But let his authority in this respect be as it may, we have in the profession just quoted two points, which are enough to justify our representation of him (1), He accepts the "automaton" theory, and applies it to man (2) he would rather be "landed" in fatalism materialism and atheism than withhold assent to that theory. In other words he would rather give up belief in God than in that particular part of the Cartesian Philosophy. Now let us see what it is to which he has thus committed himself—let us recall his own words

Undoubtedly I do hold that the view I have taken of the relations between the physical and mental faculties of brutes applies in its fullness and entirety to Man

And that view is as follows

"Although they are conscious yet they do act mechanically, and their different states of consciousness or sensations *these the rights (if they have them) their relations (if they have them) are the products and consequences of their mechanical arrangements*"

That is to say we have no imagination, no judgment, no will, in short, no soul, and whatever there is in our consciousness, or our actions that might lead us to believe that there is an intelligent and immortal spirit within us is simply the result of certain arrangements of matter

Shocking as such a doctrine is I am yet prepared to say that if it be properly proved we are bound to accept it. But has Dr Huxley proved it? Has he made even the first step towards proving that Man is devoid of reason, or volition—that he is no more than a machine? Most certainly he has not. But on the contrary the consciousness of every human being disproves the notion, every effort of the will, or of the intellect disproves it. The very lecture, by which he hoped to gain a verdict in favor of his theory, was itself a sufficient refutation of it, for though not wonderfully logical, it gives evidence of great intelligence and very extensive acquirements, it certainly was *not* the work of a mere machine

We need not hesitate to say, then, that the doctrine is utterly untrue, and we are at liberty to infer (since no other object is apparent), that it was broached merely because it is opposed to what Dr Huxley calls the "imaginations of semi barbarous Hebrews," and the "theories of the clerical profession!"

The Professor concluded his lecture by claiming the authority of St Augustine, John Calvin, Jonathan Edwards, and others. So far as these three good and great men are concerned, the claim is distinctly libellous. Did *they* believe that Man has no will, no soul? They never harbored such a thought. They did indeed believe that (especially in connection with spiritual things) the human will is overruled by the will of God, but they never dreamed of denying its existence. And as to denying the existence of the soul independent of the bodily organization, they were so far from it that Dr Huxley could hardly make a statement that they would consider so dishonoring to them, or one that would be more completely at variance with their character and their writings

I have given to this famous lecture more attention than it merits, but it had to be treated of since it is the learned gentleman's last challenge—his latest effort in the interests of unbelief

He is widely known in connection with two other matters (1), His claim to have discovered "the physical basis of life," and (2), his advocacy of the evolution theory, as set forth by Mr Darwin. To the former of these subject I will devote the rest of this discourse.

Until very recently the favorite theory of scientific men was that all animal and vegetable structures are but aggregations, or developments of cells—that the simplest form of organism, and the rudiment of all organized bodies, was a minute sac containing fluid, a sort of microscopic egg. But this theory, which seemed so beautifully simple, and so clearly demonstrable that it revolutionized the whole field of animal and vegetable physiology, and met with universal acceptance, is now abandoned; and in place of the cell, Dr. Huxley points us to a sort of gelatinous substance which has the power of motion, or at least of contraction and expansion, and this he calls the primal form of living matter. This substance is homogeneous in composition, and may be amorphous—that is to say, devoid of any particular form any division or arrangement of parts. Dr Huxley gives it the name of Protoplasm, and tells us how we may find it. The hairs that cover the stalk and leaves of the common stinging nettle contain it. Each hair consists of a very delicate outer case of wood, closely applied to the inner surface of which is a layer of semi fluid matter, full of innumerable granules of extreme minuteness. This semi fluid lining is Protoplasm, which thus constitutes a kind of bag full of limpid liquid and roughly corresponding in form with the interior of the hair in which it fills." Viewed under a microscope of high power, this liquid is seen to be in a condition of unceasing activity.

"Local contractions of the whole substance of the substance pass slowly and gradually from point to point and give rise to the appearance of progressive waves, just as the bending of successive stalks of corn by a breeze produces the apparent billows of a cornfield. But in addition to these movements and independently of them the granules are driven in relatively rapid streams through channels in the protoplasm which seem to have a considerable amount of persistence.

In this we have something very like organization, but in his recent Lecture, before the British Association Dr Rodiers speaks of the substance as existing in a different state

"A living mass of protoplasm may change its shape after its position and nourish itself, and form other matter having the same properties as it has and yet be perfectly devoid of any structure recognizable by the highest powers of the microscope."

This is all very interesting, but only as a fact or feature in Physiological Science. I do not see how it can have any real bearing upon the great question of the Nature or Origin of Life.

If it were not for that view of it presented in the extract just given from Professor Rodiers's lecture, it would not be easy to point out any material difference between the cell theory of Schleiden and Schwann, and the protoplasm theory of Kolliker and Huxley. When the latter describes protoplasm as seen in the hair of the nettle, he speaks of a "limpid fluid, but somehow it appears that this liquid consists of "granules," and then further on we are told that

Imbedded in the protoplasm at the broad or attached end of the nettle hair there is a spherical nucleus. Careful examination further proves that the whole substance of the nettle is made up of a repetition of such masses of nucleated protoplasm each contained in a wooden case which is modified in form sometimes into a wooden flask, sometimes to a short or spiral vessel, sometimes into a pitted granule or an ovule."

Now, in this, if we may be permitted to judge, we have a very exact representation of vegetable cells. And when Dr Huxley speaks in the same way of the minute structure of animal bodies he describes what we have known as cells and nothing else. He says that if a drop of blood be drawn by pricking the finger and viewed under a powerful microscope, there will be seen among the innumerable multitude of little circular bodies or corpuscles, which float in it, and give it its color

"A comparatively small number of colorless corpuscles of somewhat larger size and very irregular shape. In the drop of blood be kept cut the temperature of the body these corpuscles will be seen to exhibit a marvellous activity, changing their forms with great rapidity, drawing in and thrusting out processes in all directions, and generally behaving as if they were independent organisms. The substance which is thus active is a mass of protoplasm or at least differs in details rather than in principle from that of the protoplasm of the nettle. Under similar circumstances the corpuscle dies and becomes distended into a round mass in the midst of which is seen a smaller spherical body which existed if it was more or less hidden in the living corpuscle and is called its nucleus. Corpuscles resembling in structure the nucleus found in the skin in the lining of the mouth nose and other parts of the interior framework of the body * * * * Thus a nucleated mass of protoplasm turns out to be what may be termed the structural unit of the human body

It seems to me that it would require a great deal more than plain common sense to see any difference of the least consequence between this and the cell doctrine. In fact, so far, we have only a new name, and not a new thing.

To one who is not thoroughly versed in these matters, it seems little strange that in view of the constituents of blood the learned Professor should make so marked a distinction between the red and the colorless corpuscles, giving to the latter the claim of being the great necessary constituent, from which the whole body is to be built up. Why are the colorless blood globules styled protoplasm and invested with such great importance to the exclusion of the red. The latter are found in almost every portion of the body. They enter into the structure of every muscle, and every organ, and beside this, necessary to comfort and life is shown by facts that any material diminution of the quantity in the blood is always a cause of great debility and disease. It would seem, then, that they are at least as necessary to the well being, and even to the *being* of all vertebrate animals, as the colorless corpuscles are. Yet it would also seem that in the theory of Dr Huxley, they count for nothing, while these colorless corpuscles are everything. The latter, by their motions, would lead to the idea that they are "independent organisms, but the others move also, arranging themselves in perfect order. In fact it was upon *their* movements that the great John Hunter based his doctrine that the blood possesses in itself life, vitality. Or is it unless, then, to determine why *they* should not be protoplasm. Or if they are not the same substance is that to which this term has been applied why the latter should be represented as of such transcendant importance in the animal economy.

But this is not the only objection to the theory, that would strike a reader who has no *special* knowledge of the subject. Here is another. The chemical composition of Protoplasm is given. It consists of Carbon, Hydrogen Oxygen and Nitrogen "in very complex union"—in fact, in a combination the nature of which, his not been determined with exactness yet as its albumen or white of egg is a common example of such compounds it may be said that if living matter is more or less albuminous. Such then, is the chemical aspect of the theory. Will it upon presumptuous I say that in my opinion it halts at the very outset. The cell theory was more consistently carried out. Under it everything in the actual substance of the body was represented as cell or as contained in a cell but under the present theory it is *not* necessary that everything should be Protoplasm. At one moment the Professor teaches us that "the body organizes in a mass of nucleated protoplasm, and that in this part of condition it is only a multiple of such units. So far the theory is held to be complete and satisfactory but when the chemical constitution of the body is touched upon different language is employed. The claim is reduced. The Professor says "all living matter is *more or less* albuminous." Why is it not albumen, pure and simple, or some slight modification of that substance depending upon varying proportions of the component elements. That is what the theory requires but it is not man and. Why? Because the Chemist has shown that, besides foreign substances temporarily present in the bodies of animals, there are other constituents constantly present in greater or less amount—such, for instance, as Phosphorus, Iron, Cyanogen Chlorine and Soda. What business can these have in an organism, the whole of which, consists of nucleated masses of a substance consisting of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon and Nitrogen? The undeniable fact is that there is a great deal in the body of all warm blooded animals which is *not* protoplasm, and has no necessary connection with it, and so the claim is lowered. That body substances are all "more or less albuminoid is regarded as the utmost that can be said

But I have no desire to indulge at any greater length in strictures upon the theory, as a part of physiological science. I have no doubt that it will be adopted, and that through the investigations pursued in connection with it, a vast number of new and interesting facts will be learned. I have also, no doubt, but that in course of time it will give place to some other theory, offering more simple solutions of various mysteries in connection with bodily structure and vital functions. My business is not with the doctrine itself but with the use Dr Huxley makes of it. With us the important question is not whether there is any such thing as protoplasm, but if there be, whether it is all that he represents it.

He calls it "*the physical basis of life*," a title which, of itself, insults the faith of all Christians, for it assumes that life has, or must have, a basis of actual substance. He also calls it the "matter of life," a term which, though he uses it as the equivalent of the other, seems to go some what farther in the same direction. It implies even more than the common materialist doctrine, that life is *a quality* of matter. His statement is that this particular substance is "*the matter of life*." Here, so naturally, is a startling announcement. If the learned Professor is able to substantiate the assertion then all our ideas of spirit life, of immortality, and even of Deity must be abandoned. It cannot be regarded as unreasonable in us, then, to require the clearest demonstration before we accept a doctrine that involves consequences so momentous

What, then, are the proofs presented in favor of the assertion? I must confess that I cannot find anything that deserves the name. The Professor sees under his microscope a substance contracting and expanding with great rapidity and he says "Behold the physical basis, the *very matter of life!*" But why so? He can see ten thousand things in motion in any one of which, at least so far as he has yet shown, the same conclusion would be just as appropriate. Even if it were unquestionably true that this thing, which he calls protoplasm, is present in all animal and vegetable bodies, and that it is the very simplest form of organized structure, his logic must make a wondrous leap if from such premises he would conclude that this protoplasm is a *necessary concomitant* of life. But even this does not suffice him. He represents it as the very matter of life. He speaks of it as it were life itself, or something so nearly the same that it would be almost impossible to detect a difference. For all this there is at present no basis, no justification in fact, and we venture to say there never will be.

If Dr Huxley had confined his representations to what the phenomena would warrant, I need not have brought the subject before you. His theory might be correct or incorrect, and yet not concern us as a Christian congregation, but when he confuses a living thing with life itself, his doctrine does touch our faith and so we are forced to protest. Too much is involved for us to let such a claim or such reasoning pass. The claim he makes is a portentous one, and yet he has not given in support of it one particle of proof. He sees movement and infers life. Even that is not a very safe conclusion. Looking at a train of cars, would he say—they are alive? The drops of water that make up the river, or the sea, are all in motion continually, are they, therefore, alive? But if he would distinguish between motion caused by force applied from without, or any other merely mechanical agency, and that which originates in the thing observed then we meet him on that ground.

If he were to put under his microscope a drop of stagnant water, and observing its many inhabitants moving about in all directions, were to say, "those minute creatures are alive," we should not dispute the point. But it is one thing to say "they are alive," and a very different thing to say "they are life." A locomotive drawing a train is moving—but it is not motion. But the distinction is evident, and need not be further illustrated.

Suppose however, that it was overlooked, and that from the phenomena of protoplasm Dr Huxley should, without any protest, be permitted to draw the conclusion that his pet substance was an insuperable adjunct, or physical basis of life—that it is what he calls the very matter of life, or the thing itself—what would follow? Just this that where there is no protoplasm there can be no life, and so when a man dies there is an utter end of him—for as all the protoplasm goes into the coffin and the grave, there can be no other life.—Talk of a soul! How could there be such a thing? how could it exist without protoplasm, the very matter of life? And, with deepest reverence I add, that this same reasoning would apply to the Creator himself. The Professor's theory directly contradicts that fundamental truth that God is a spirit. It would go to prove that the existence of spirit, and therefore of God, is impossible.

Here then is my justification for bringing these subjects before you. When such interests are at stake, I must not be blamed if I do the best I can to test the use Dr Huxley makes of facts.

Taking it for granted that he and others have detected in all animal and in all vegetable structures the substance that he calls protoplasm and also that it is the simplest form in which living matter has yet been found, we might be willing to acknowledge that it really is the simplest form of living matter and that it is always present where *animal* or *vegetable* life exists. This would be a large deduction from the data and beyond it we dare not go, not even a hair's breadth. Protoplasm, after all, is only a thing possessing vitality—a thing into which life enters and upon which it acts but it is not life nor the matter of life. Neither does it furnish any help to the opening up of the mystery touching the origin of existence. On that point we stand just where we were.

The chemical constituents of protoplasm are all lifeless substances. The chemist cannot combine them so as to form protoplasm. Nor when they are being compounded in the great laboratory of nature, is he able to tell at what stage of the process or by what means life enters. According to Dr Huxley the most favorable condition for the formation of protoplasm from the oxygen hydrogen nitrogen and carbon that compose it, is when these elements are combined as Carbonate of Ammonia and water. A certain proportion of this will disappear and a corresponding weight of protoplasm will come into being! The experiment is easily tried in fact has been tried thousands of times. Solutions of ammonia or its carbonate, have been in the bottles of physicians and apothecaries for many generations, but no one has ever yet witnessed such a transformation. Huxley acknowledges this. He says the change can take place only "under the influence of pre existing living matter." In other words he with all the materials before him in the most favorable forms at hand with all the resources of science to help him, cannot claim the compound into living structure, but a living plant can—a blade of grass is more powerful than all scientific appliances. The learned Professor cannot help it, in what he describes is the very marrow of life. The individual power must be derived from a living organism, and this influence he confesses is something that he cannot understand. So that after all the great discoveries and the bold assumptions we come back where we were. We stand face to face with a mystery which we confess our inability to solve.

Another marvellous use which Dr Huxley makes of this protoplasm theory is the attempt to bring all life down to one kind. He asks "how is one mass of mere nucleated protoplasm to be distinguished from another"—Why call one *plant*, and the other *animal*?—I presume the best reply would be because one is plant and the other animal. Although they may be closely related as regards their ultimate constituents and the form of their structural units they are in all other respects very different things. One might talk for a year of the similarity of the protoplasm in a tree and in a horse while it convinces my rational being that a tree and a horse are the same, even that the tree they possess is of the same kind.

The Professor tells us that the elementary components of protoplasm cannot be assimilated by animals. We cannot live on air and charcoal and water. A thousand gallons of the solution of Ammonia would not furnish one meal for man or a sheep, but pour it on the grass or other growing plant and it will be seized upon and assimilated. Then the sheep or the ox will take it from the vegetable and convert it into the protoplasm of its own body, and from the flesh of the animal man will at last receive that which in its more chemical form he was unable to use. All this is true, but it is no new discovery. It has always been known that the mineral kingdom affords no food for man or beast—that plants collect from it the substances necessary for the support of animals. The only thing really new in Dr Huxley's representation of this matter is his idea that in this transfer of material it is one and the same thing viz "the matter of life" that is so transferred. He confesses that he cannot tell how it ceases to be a dead compound and becomes protoplasm but when it has once assumed that character, it is then in his opinion the same thing all through. It is not the mere chemical combination that is thus passed on its course, but the very matter of life. Here again we are obliged to differ from the learned gentleman. The plant takes the dead matter and communicates to it its own vitality, but the process goes no farther. The life of the plant is not transmitted to the animal that is simply impossible. The latter receives the substance in dead matter, and the same new wonder is wrought, such as science can neither explain nor prevent—the lifeless vegetable substance becomes living animal matter. What was transferred then, was not life (for that could not be), nor the physical basis of life (for there is no such thing), but mere food by which life is sustained.

I fear that I have tried your patience with this examination of the new theory, but if you have followed me attentively I think you must be satisfied that it is *only* theory, and that the uses to which Dr Huxley would put it and the conclusions he would draw from it are not legitimate.

It might be said that he does not try to make the theory serve the anti christian purposes I have indicated, and that he ought not to be regarded as preaching materialism since in his Lectures he asserts distinctly that he is no materialist. This is true, but in the same paragraph he says "most undoubtedly the terms of the proposition fashioned by him, are distinctly materialistic." He also says that he personally led his hearers "through the portals of vital phenomena to the materialistic slough," in which they found themselves plunged, though he did this for the purpose of showing them what he considered the only way out of that direful predicament. The avowal of purpose and the concession as to the nature of his propositions give a character to the whole performance which his offer of an antidote to the poison cannot remove.

But what is this sole way of escape from materialism, of which he speaks? Repeated and careful reading of the lecture does not make it plain. There is a great deal said about "law, necessity and spontaneity," and much praise of the infidel David Hume but not one sentence of plain practical direction how to escape from the slough into which he purposely endeavored to lead those who heard his lecture. In place of helping them to escape, it would seem as if his object were to plunge them still deeper, for in this part of his discourse he says with evident satisfaction that in modern physiology "matter and law have devoured spirit and spontaneity." And notwithstanding his total failure to sustain his own propositions he is as confident as if he had succeeded. He ventures to prophecy that "the physiology of the future will extend the realm of MATTER and of LAW," which is another way of saying that it will diminish belief in soul and God. And as if this ennobling thought were already a reality, he begins to triumph over those upon whom he says the dread of it weighs like a nightmare. He represents them as being the subjects of "such fear and powerless anger as the savage feels when during an eclipse, the great shadow creeps over the sun."

But I was wrong when I said there was no direction given. There is direction given. The learned Professor, addressing those whom he had led into the "materialistic slough," counsels them to stop thinking upon the subject, to turn away from consideration of spiritual things and give attention to natural and social science.—This at least is my translation of the following sentences. Quoting a passage from Hume, in which he directs his readers to commit to the flames their volumes of Divinity and school metaphysics, he says:

"PERMIT ME TO ENFORCE THIS MOST WISE ADVICE. Wholly rule ourselves about matters of which however important they may be we do know nothing and can know nothing. We live in a world that is full of misery and ignorance and the plain duty of each and all of us is to try and make the little corner he can influence somewhat less miserable and somewhat less ignorant than it was before he entered it?"

This latter sentence sounds well, but other eyes can see something else that is deplorable in the world, besides misery and ignorance. They can see that which is the parent of both. SIN! And how it is to be cast out how its servants are to be redeemed from the error of their ways and from the punishment they have earned, "modern physiology" does not teach us. The most unbounded benevolence could never do away with that wretchedness which on occasions and the very highest reach of scientific knowledge could not give purity or peace to the soul that is conscious of its stain. It will seek something more positive and satisfying than speculations on a "physical basis of life." It will turn away from "law sermons," such as this scientist has substituted for the preaching of the cross of Christ. It will search through the volumes of divinity, which the philosopher would burn, and will seek relief in prayer, which he would describe as mere waste of breath and hope.

To one seeking for peace and asking "what shall I do?" Dr Huxley would reply "Do nothing! you are very foolish to distress yourself about such things. They are matters upon which you do know nothing and can know nothing." Surely, to say the least of it, this is a very self confident speech. The Professor may, if he pleases declare that he knows nothing but what warrant has he for saying that others have no acquaintance with things spiritual or divine. His has mastered the whole circle of knowledge, and shared in all experiences? If not, it is egregious presumption to tell the entire public that they know nothing of such subjects. But he does not stop even there as if he had grasped all the possibilities of the case he assures us that we "can know nothing." Now, in point of fact, we do know a great deal that will bear every test to which an honest inquirer may put it, and what we know encourages us to ask for and to seek after yet higher knowledge, and in the pursuit of *this* there is satisfaction which earth born philosophers could never give. Sir Humphrey Davy was certainly the equal of Dr Huxley in science and yet he confessed that he regarded all his attainments in that department as class in comparison with the simple faith of a peasant girl, such as the dairyman's daughter. Huxley however is cast in a different mould. In his view of it there is no nobleness or excellence in anything but in his own pursuits, and so he would remand us to the dissecting room or to a cabinet of geological specimens, when our hearts are longing for peace. If you tell him that your soul refuses to feed on such wretched husks as he would put in place of the bread of life, the reply would be "It is all a delusion there is no bread of life and no soul!"

We must be excused then, if we turn away from such a self constituted guide, even as we would from a blind man who should try to persuade that there is no sun in the heavens.—However able he may be to discourse on some topics the concerns of the immortal spirit are things on which he is not to be heard, since, even on his own showing he knows nothing of them.

Despite all pretenses to the contrary the lecture I have been examining is simply an argument for materialism. The learned author anticipates with satisfaction the spread of that system, and leaves himself open to the imputation of having, discovered protoplasm, or at least of having pronounced this discourse upon it, in the interests of that system. Still we be bound to give him the benefit of his own disclaimer, and of the confession he makes as to the insufficiency and possible evil of materialism. Even though irregularly posit to himself he can speak thus of the folly of scientific dogmatism on such subjects as the life and spiritual nature of man.

The man of science who forgetting the limits of philosophic inquiry, of lost on these, rants and scribbles to what he commonly understood is materialism seems to act place himself on a level with the earthen thing that shall make the axe and saw with which it works his problems for relentless and wilful stubbornness with the long read with the material than that the blunders of the latter are of no practical consequence while the errors of system to the materialism may palsied the energies and destroy the verity of life.

This is a wonderful admission for Dr Huxley to make but we go further and say—they would destroy the soul. We are not to be blinded, they if we refuse to let him lead us into that "slough," and if we also refuse at his bidding to give up all considered out of the things which belong unto our peace. He may say, "come and with the scalpel and microscope I will reveal to you so many of the wonders of nature that in witnessing them and coming upon the laws they reveal you will find plenty and rest for heart and mind" but we prefer to listen to the voice of Him who said "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

Dr Huxley advises us to burn our books of Divinity, and kindly declares for us a creed which he regards as truly scientific and all sufficient, but we remember the charge given in our text, by the great apostle. Keep that which is committed to thee avoiding profane and vain babblings and oppositions of science falsely so called!"

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—*No 45 Radcliffe St, cor Walnut St, BRISTOL, PA*

Thursday, November 5, 1874.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—1874.

Single copies	5 cents
One year	$2 00

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Bristol Pa

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections have resulted disastrously to the Republican party. Several causes have produced this result—one, and the principal one, is that the people are determined to put a stop to the third term business. They have not been satisfied with statements that Grant's official position would not permit him to speak on the subject. They were clamorous for an authorized contradiction that he was not a candidate for a third term, but they could not open the lips of the President. He heeded not their importunities. He declined to answer. As a consequence the people of the country have deliberately repudiated Grant and Grantism. They have emphatically expressed their disapproval of the scheme that was concocted to place him in power for four more years. The Republican party have therefore the selfishness of President Grant to thank for the loss of power that they have heretofore held. Their overthrow in Ohio and Indiana at the October elections is due to this feeling, and now the large gain in the Republican party in Pennsylvania, the complete change of front in Massachusetts, and the Democratic victories in New York and New Jersey are chargeable, in a great measure, to the same cause. Long before the elections were held the President was afforded ample opportunities to define his position,—he has now no need to define it. The elections have disposed of the present incumbent, and a dead weight has been removed from the Republican party. Republicans have now time reflect and Democrats to act. Both parties are put on their good behavior. If Democratic Congressmen will labor for the prosperity of the nation, the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country instead of the maintenance of their power as a political party, that will, of itself, be their greatest strength. Republicans in order to regain what they have lost must put to the fore their best men. Mediocres, knaves and pot house politicians should be obliged to retire and sink into that oblivion they so richly deserve.

This is the work that is laid out before the two parties. The one that does it best will meet with the approval of the people, and their endorsement will be its success.

In Illinois, the Republican State ticket is elected, but the majority is not estimated. The Democrats have probably gained two or three Congressmen.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

It is not possible at the present writing to give with exact certainty the relative strength of the Republican and Democratic members of the next Congress. The following table is believed to be approximately correct. No change is made in the table in the delegations from California, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Connecticut, these states not voting until spring.

	FORTY FOURTH CONGRESS		FORTY THIRD CONGRESS	
	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem
Alabama	3	5	0	5
Arkansas	—	4	3	1
California	3	1	3	1
Connecticut	3	1	4	—
Delaware	—	1	1	—
Florida	2	—	1	—
Georgia	—	9	3	6
Illinois	12	7	14	5
Indiana	5	8	10	5
Iowa	8	1	9	—
Kansas	2	1	3	—
Kentucky	—	10	—	10
Louisiana	3	3	0	4
Maine	6	—	6	—
Maryland	—	6	2	4
Massachusetts	6	5	11	—
Michigan	6	3	9	—
Minnesota	3	1	4	—
Mississippi	5	1	5	1
Missouri	3	10	4	9
Nebraska	1	—	1	—
Nevada	—	1	—	1
New Hampshire	2	1	2	1
New Jersey	2	6	6	1
New York	14	20	25	10
North Carolina	1	7	3	5
Ohio	7	15	15	7
Oregon	—	1	—	1
Pennsylvania	17	14	21	7
Rhode Island	2	—	2	—
South Carolina	4	1	5	—
Tennessee	2	8	7	3
Texas	—	9	—	9
Vermont	3	—	3	—
Virginia	2	7	3	4
West Virginia	—	3	2	1
Wisconsin	6	—	6	—
37 States	137	166	203	91

For remarkable feats of ground and lofty tumbling, we can commend the editor of the *Bucks County Intelligencer* to those interested in the successful accomplishment of agile evolutions. The pleasure we took in indorsing its demand that "General Grant must now immediately let it be understood most distinctly and unequivocally that he is not a candidate for a third term," is most cruelly dispelled by the assertion made in this week's issue that "the President, because of his official position, must remain silent." The period of time that has passed since the demand upon the President to speak and the assertion that his official position would not permit him to speak was measured by two weeks space.

When the *Intelligencer* carefully reviews the statistics of the November elections, and finds its utter impossibility to confine the overwhelming Republican disasters to purely local causes, will it not again call on the President to save the party from total annihilation by proclaiming that he does not desire a third term? If the lips of the President be not opened if his "official position" compels him to remain silent, will the *Intelligencer* hesitate to express its indignation at the selfishness of Grant and the corruption of his administration? We shall see.

THE *Intelligencer* makes this remarks on the price that should be paid for fire plugs "If it is in order for us to express an opinion, we should say that the proposed charge of $25 each for fire plugs in Bristol is quite too high. Experience shows that the plugs are but little used for public purposes. Then chief engineer of Doylestown, since their erection in 1869 has been to empty the main water pipes when connections were to be made for private consumers. The loss of water should not be charged for, as it is wasted for the benefit of the owners of the works. The quantity of water escaping from the plugs or used from them in the course of a year is hardly appreciable. But where there are frequent fires the case may be different. Would it not be worth while for our Bristol friends to make a temporary or experimental arrangement with each other until the actual use of water by the fire plugs can be ascertained?"

The results of the election in Pennsylvania so far as State officers are concerned is still in doubt. *The Press* this morning states that if the official returns are not more favorable than those received yesterday and last night the Republicans have lost the State. The legislature is also in doubt with a possibility that the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot which will give them the next United States Senatorship. The majority of the Congressional delegation from Pennsylvania are composed of Democrats. Fourteen Democrats are certainly elected and possibly seventeen.

It is reported that Mann (Rep.) candidate for District Attorney, who was believed to have been beaten, is elected. It is alleged that the returns in the Ninth and Third were incorrectly counted by the clerks in their hurry to arrive at the result in time for the newspapers. The new state of affairs is generally accepted by the leading Republicans. The great fight in Philadelphia was for the District Attorneyship.

THE Ladies Aid Society of this Borough or rather the young ladies of the Society purpose holding a fair about the second week in December next. The proceeds of which will be for the benefit of the poor of our Borough. The Masonic brethren have kindly consented to let them have the use of the lower room in their Hall. All contributions will be thankfully received.

Florida elects two Republicans to Congress.

ALAN WOOD, Jr., is probably elected to congress over Dr Acker, by a small majority.

In Virginia, the Democrats claims 8 of the 9 Congressional Districts—a Democratic gain of 2.

In Alabama, the Democratic claims to have elected 6 Congressmen a gain to them of 3.

In Arkansas Georgia, and Maryland, all the Congressmen elected are believed to be Democratic.

The Democrats claim as the result of the recent elections, that they will have a majority of 56 in the next U S House of Representatives.

In Michigan, the Democrats have made considerable gains, and probably gained four Congressional districts. Both parties claim the election for Governor.

In Wisconsin the Republicans claim six of the eight Congressmen, their present number, but one of the Republican districts is doubtful. The Republicans also claim from 10 to 20 majority in the Legislature.

In New Jersey, it is estimated that Judge Bedle, Democrat, is elected Governor by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority. It is thought the Congressional delegation will stand 5 Democrats to 2 Republicans. The State Senate is unchanged, but the House is largely Democratic.

In the Legislature of New Jersey, the Democrats have a majority of 11 on joint ballot, thus giving the Democrats the election of a U S Senator. Owing to the rejection of 60 votes for informality, Phelps, the Republican candidate for Congressman in the Fifth District is defeated. If they were counted he would have a majority of twelve votes.

In Massachusetts, Gaston, Democratic, has been elected Governor by a majority estimated at from 7000 to 8000. Four of the Congressional Districts have been carried by the Democrats, including the Sixth, where Thompson defeats Benjamin F Butler by 1500 majority. General Banks, Independent, is elected in the Fifth District by 5000 majority, and Seelye, Independent in the Tenth, by 940. The state Senate and House is Republican.

The returns from New York indicate that Tilden, Democrat, has been elected Governor by about 30,000 majority. New York city gives him 41,000 majority. Wickham, the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York city, is elected over his three opponents. The *Tribune* says that the Democrats carry two-thirds of the Congressional Districts of the State—about 22 out of 33—and that they will have 20 majority in the Assembly. The latest reports, from New York show that 16 Congressional Districts have gone Democratic 7 have gone Republican, and 10 are doubtful.

Nearly 7,000 people visited Trenton, last Monday to see the "big race" which took place at the Farm. Jay Gould winning in 2 23½. Maid made her first time 2 22. The second heat was 2 18. Maid on her third heat made 2 21.

The Franklin Institute exhibition has been extended until November 12th.

Bristol.

Notice.

THE Board of Directors of the Bristol Water Company hereby notifies the community that no arrangements should be made for introducing pipes into houses until the rules and regulations of the company in relation to the same shall be published.

G M DORRANCE, Clerk pro tem.

Bristol October 14, 1874.

At Private Sale.

THE WELL KNOWN FAMILY MANSION AND FARM DO ACRES belonging to A Murray McIlvaine in Bensalem township Bucks county will be sold at Public Sale on the premises on Oct 29 1874. Apply to the owner on the premises or to

G H MURRAY AD

146 No 208 South Sixth Street Philadelphia

Notice of Application for Charter.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under the Act of Assembly approved April 29 1874 entitled An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain corporations for a charter for the Washington Hook and Ladder and Hose Company to be located in Bristol Pa

AUSTIN GARWOOD President

Farmers' Nat. Bank of Bucks Co.

BRISTOL Made to Comptroller of Currency October 1 1874

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$ [illegible]
U S Bonds	10 100 00
Due from Banks	21 00 0
Real Estate and Fixtures	8 700 00
Expenses and Taxes	1 [illegible]
Cash Items	46 [illegible]
	$110 000 00

LIABILITIES

Capital	$92 200 00
Surplus and Profits	8 [illegible]
Circulation	7 [illegible]
Dividends Unpaid	[illegible]
Deposits	111 [illegible]
Due to Banks	[illegible]
	$110 000 00

C J HELFRICH Cashier

Groceries & Provisions.

A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man

GEORGE C. GILILNGHA

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, November 5, 1874.

THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, November 4th —furnished by JESSE B MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office

		7 A M	1 P M	6 P M
Thursday, Oct.	29,	50	75	68
Friday	30	55	61	51
Saturday "	31	41	71	41
Monday, Nov	1	35	55	40
Tuesday	2	31	55	46
Wed'day	3	3?	61	50

SORTS.

THE Sunday School Institute of Bucks County meets at Davisville, to day

A DEVOTIONAL meeting will be held in the room of the Y M C A to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 7½ o clock

IT is said that the price of bread and butter will show a marked decline—all on account of Democratic victories

IT is charged that the reduction of the price of labor to $1 25 a day, by the Directors of the Bristol Water Company, cost the Republicans fifteen votes in this Borough

A LARGE number of the wells in Bristol are not supplied with water The pump handles creak and many an earnest desire for rain is heard on the street

THE Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County has declared its usual semi annual dividend of eight per cent, free of taxes and payable on demand

THE report Wednesday evening that Dr Acker was elected to Congress from this district made the Democrats more jubilant if possible, than ever

ON Friday evening the 13th inst, a free lecture will be delivered before the Y M C A, by Professor Brown, of Philadelphia, subject "Life and Genius of Burns"

WM BACHE has in press a very useful book entitled "Pocket Farrier for the cure and treatment of Cattle, Horses and Dogs" It is briefly digested from the most approved practice in European veterinary Institutions

THE Steamboat Twilight now leaves the Chestnut street wharf at 11 o clock A M for Bristol and returning leaves Bristol at 3 30 P M On Sundays she leaves Philadelphia at 8 30 A M and 2 P M and makes her return trips from Bristol at 10 0 A M and 4 P M

CHARLES S BAILEY has recently been appointed Agent of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for Bristol and vicinity This is thought to be a judicious addition to the present incumbents, the western part of our Borough has been wanting just such a man to look after the interests of the dumb animals in that section

THE laying of the water mains in the streets is progressing rapidly The stone foundation for the standpipe is being built, and the trench from the well is about completed to the river The standpipe will be ready to put up about the 10th of November It is the expectation of the Company if the weather should prove favorable, to have the works in running order by the first day of January 1875

RETURNS in full from all but ten districts indicate that the Democratic majority in Bucks county is about four hundred Hagaman Democratic nominee for Assembly, runs 256 behind his ticket and J Paul Knight Republican nominee, 161 ahead The latter may possibly be elected Hopes are also entertained by the Republicans that H W Johnson nominee for Assembly and W M Large, for Poor Director may be elected

THE congregation of the Presbyterian church of Bristol have resolved to pay a debt of one thousand dollars owed by them and due on the first of May next Between six and seven hundred dollars have already been subscribed by them for this purpose It is now proposed to visit the members of the congregation in order to make up the balance needed It is to be hoped that this amount will be readily obtained

A GRAND concert will be given next Tuesday at Cabeen's Hall, by the Delaware Quadrille Band and the Bristol Minstrel Troupe for the benefit of the America Hose and Hook and Ladder Company of Bristol This Company is a new one, organized for the purpose of better protecting the property of our citizens against the ravages of fire, and the concert given for its benefit will be we feel assured, largely attended All should feel that while an opportunity is given them to enjoy a pleasant evening at a small cost they are at the same time aiding a company formed for the protection of the Borough

THE total vote polled in Bristol Borough was six hundred and seventy four The election passed off quietly and without much excitement For Lieutenant Governor—Arthur G Olmstead 380 John Latta 283 Auditor General—Harrison Allen, 377, Justus F Temple, 285 Secretary of Internal Affairs—Robert B Beath 380, William McCandless, 282 Judge of Supreme Court—Edward M Paxson, 387, Warren J Woodward, 282 Congress—Alan Wood Jr 381, Ephraim L Acker, 287 Assembly—Israel S Tomlinson, 306, J Paul Knight 377 M Allen Fleury, 373, H Watson Johnson 371 J Miles Jamison, 285, George L Hagaman, 287 Charles Willet 300 James W Carver, 263 Coroner—Jacob Hellings, 322, J Wilson Closson, 323 Commissioner—John R Fear, 380, Samuel Keller, 287 Treasurer—Joseph B Roberts, 375, Edwin Knight, 290 Surveyor—John A Loux, 383, Charles B Sutage 286 Director of the Poor—William M Large, 385, John G Harris 285 Auditor—John S Williams, 384, Reuben F Scheetz, 284

WARMINSTER NOTES—At the road view at Ivyland on Saturday last, there was a large crowd of the citizens of the township assembled together in opposition to the new road, among whom were Gen John Davis, Charles Kirk, Joseph Barnsley, Esq, and others J L Dubois, of Doylestown, counsel for the petitioners, was present A remonstrance signed by over one hundred voters of the township against the road was read to the reviewers, by Joseph Barnsley, Esq The reviewers reported in favor of a road

Rev Mr Grey, of Hatboro, delivered a temperance lecture at the Baptist Church at that place on Sunday evening, the 25th of October last, to a large congregation,

The large farm of 117 acres lately occupied by Hannah F Whitall, and formerly the home of the late Dr. Joseph Fenton situated in Northampton township, near Rocksville was sold at public sale on Wednesday the 27th of October last, to Joseph W Cornell, living near by, for $151 per acre,

Passenger platforms were erected last week, by the North East Railroad Company at the Johnsville, Ivyland and Hartsville stations

One day last week Thomas S, son of Samuel White, of Warminster, fell from a cherry tree at the Oak Grove school house, and dislocated his elbow. Dr. Robinson, of Hatboro', was immediately sent for.

A tract of land belonging to the estate of the late John C Beans, containing sixty acres of ground without buildings, situated on the east side of the York pike, below the Warminster hotel, was offered at public sale on Wednesday the 28th of October last, and bid to $100 per acre, but was not sold

Charles S Craven has removed from Hartsville to Ivyland, where he intends carrying on shoemaking.

Isaac Ryan, proprietor of the Black Bear hotel in Northampton township, has purchased the grist mill property at Bridge Valley, in Warminster township, where he intends moving the present week

J C Vandeve of Richboro', Northampton, has purchased a Hotel property at Pennsville, Bucks Co,

NEWPORTVILLE NOTES—This community was shocked and grieved to learn of the death of one of her most honored and respected citizens, Mr. Frederick Staake Mr S left home on Saturday in his usual health for Philadelphia, and shortly after his arrival at his place of business was seized by an attack of apoplexy, and survived only a few hours His death causes a great gloom in this neighborhood, for by his urbane manners, kind heartedness liberality and social disposition he endeared himself, in an unusual degree, to all who enjoyed his acquaintance His remains were interred in the cemetery at Hulmeville on Wednesday, and were followed to their last resting place by a sorrowing family and many warm friends

A large flock of sheep from Canada, arrived at C N Taylor's farm, last week

Mr Mickett, who has resided in this town for several years, removes to Philadelphia, on Thursday Mr R White, also of this town has taken up his winter quarters in the city

Last Saturday evening Rev Dr Burdett lectured to a large audience in Union Hall, under the auspices of the literary society Mrs J Wilkinson rendered several beautiful pieces on the piano which were well received

On Friday evening there will be a dramatic and musical entertainment in the hall by artists from Philadelphia, and Professor A Wilson of Pennington Seminary, will lead the orchestra

On Saturday evening, Messrs Rumsey Burton Stout, Kirkbride and others, will prove to the people of Newportville whether we can be abolished or not

On election night there were several rows and knock downs near the polls

Mr Charles Brown, the supervisor of Bristol township has graveled all of the roads in the town and many leading to it At present he is engaged in gravelling the Bath road that leads out of Bristol

In consequence of the absence of rain we have more dry wells in Newportville than was ever known before and the water in the Neshaminy is so low that the saw and grist mills have not water enough for their purposes

Mr Burtis Magill and David Everitt have completed the improvements to their residence and they add very much to their appearance

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A White-livered Library.

EDITOR GAZETTE —A library is a good thing There can be no doubt of this It is an institution in which we discover a source of gain to the morals manners and intellect of men Library companies are popularly believed to be on the side of civilization They are among the higher order of things and their practices, as well as their aspirations and emotions, are usually consistent with nobility of character, and generous breadth of impulse It seems unnatural and incongruous for such an ennobling agent to turn its back upon the sublime genius of progress It is unseemly for its constitutional skirts to be soiled by the repulsive footprints of wretched prime of darkness, type of an effete order of affairs, but we are sometimes compelled with sighing hearts, to witness so sad a spectacle

Bristol now has a Library Association It is new It is young It has not yet cut its wisdom teeth It has not been in the world long enough to find out what century gave it birth It sets off with high, grand notions of double distilled self appreciation, as if it had been hampered with the text—"I am more holy than thou" "get behind me ye unworthy mortal that wear the burnished livery of the burning sun" But many a wise eye will discern that it has simply arrayed itself in the cast off clothing of a past that has not yet been decently buried It flaunts the musty old rags of a low prejudice It sails under a constitution that is soiled and disgraced by the odious use of the word "white" It is a "white man's library" The dark hued sons of the universal father can find no passport that will admit them into its sacred precincts even if they should be so lost to self respect as to desire such a poor privilege "A white man's library" Who would have believed that such a thing was possible! White man's sunshine! White man's rain! Eye! Have we not yet outgrown this species of stupid and absurd foolishness? Even if one is not fond of mutton, he need not be so silly as to go out of his way to kick an innocent sheep The word "white," in its odious sense, ought to be left to slumber in its quiet sepulchre undisturbed It is a poor business for a new fledged Library Company, taking on strange dignified airs to dig it up out of its grave, and incorporate it in its articles of liberty faith It is said that pride "ruined the angels," but then *shame* restored them Moses

Bristol, November 3d, 1874

Excursion

EDITOR GAZETTE —On Saturday evening, Oct 31st a number of the brethren of Hopkins Lodge No 87, I O of O F of the Borough of Bristol by previous arrangement paid the members of Neshaminy Lodge, No 422 a social visit A judicious committee had been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for getting them there by securing sufficient teams to carry the brethren, which was done to the satisfaction of all concerned, and at a meeting held in the Lodge room last night a vote of thanks was tendered said committee for their promptness and politeness in performing their duties The party numbering between 50 and sixty were very cordially received by the presiding officer, Walter Johnson N G and the brethren generally, and every pleasant, and we trust profitable evening was spent together: D D G M Wm Kinsey, and Bro Snowden of Neshaminy Lodge addressed the membership with others An oration took place at the close of the evening which tended very much to heighten the pleasure of the entertainment, giving the visiting brothers great pleasure in seeing the the work so faithfully and truthfully performed After the close of the Lodge, the brothers were invited to another room in which was spread a table of refreshments most bountifully supplied by the brethren of Neshaminy Lodge, and which was partaken of with much gusto by all present After all was supplied our mind ran out upon a time which we read of in a certain valuable book, where a great multitude was fed, and after which twelve baskets full of fragments thereof was gathered up, judging from the appearance of the table as we left Yours &c, W......

Who Knows?

Is it lawful to fire off a gun, pistol or fire arms of any kind or firecrackers, squibs, or fireworks of any kind "within forty yards" of any street, public road or highway or any dwelling house within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

Is it lawful for children or adults to make bonfires of weeds, straw, feathers, rags, or other offensive refuse in a Borough, where most of the buildings are composed chiefly of wood, and where many neighbors are liable to be annoyed with the smoke?

Is it lawful for children, half grown men and women, or, full grown men and women, drunk or sober, to assemble in front of any private residence; particularly where there are invalids and to the great annoyance of the inmates?

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in Bristol Post office, November 5th 1874. William Akers, Annie M. Bailey, A F Brown, George W Buck, Caroline Butler, William B Burley, Mrs M Cecil, Mrs Cundy, William Coffman, Abby Convery, E B Douglass, Adolph DeRoche, William R Doolan, Mary Dugan May Flint, J C Fisher, Elizabeth Gee, Sarah Herrington, George Hill, James Jolly, Mary Johnson, Sarah Kirkbride, Susan Kirk, Charles Kibler Bridget Keating Mary Lazalere, Charles Leibert, Henry Morton Hugh Mickey, Daniel McDonald, Mrs Mary McKnight, Annie McGinley, John McOwen, Wesley Neal, Lewis Otto, Capt Plum, Susan Scott, Jacob Simons, Frank Sparks, H Stevens, Annie Sutch, S Tucker, Anna M, Wallace, W. H. Williams, John Worrell

If you want nice, fresh home-made pies, go to Mrs S A Gross', Radcliffe street, below the GAZETTE office

MITTENED

My lady love has "Mittened" me
Through some coquettish miff
I really cannot tell why she
Went off in such a "tiff"
But here's a letter from her now,
What will its lines disclose—
"I'll never be your wife, I vow
Till you wear TOWER HALL clothes

Gentlemen who want their worldly Suits to prosper had better get a suit of our splendid Clothing, the prices are guaranteed lower than the lowest to be found anywhere else BENNETT & CO TOWER HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR 518 MARKET STREET, half way between Fifth and Sixth, Philadelphia

MARRIED

WHITE—DAVIS —At the residence of Dr Joshua Smith in Trenton on Thursday evening, October 29th 1874 by Rev Dr Rogers, Edward F White of Philadelphia to Annie M, daughter of John C Davis of Morrisville

Bristol Table Prices Current.

Bristol, Wednesday Evening, Nov 4 1874

FLOUR AND MEAL—	
Best White Wheat Flour per bbl	$8 50
Do Red Wheat, per bbl	7 50
Do do per ½ sack	1 00
Do do per ¼ sack	50
Graham Flour, per 100 lbs	3 ?5
Corn Meal per 100 lbs	2 20
Buckwheat Flour	1 00 to 4 50
FRESH MEATS—	
Beef roast, per lb	18 to 20
Beefsteak per lb	18 to 22
Veal per lb	10 to 21
Mutton per lb	1? to 18
CURED MEATS—	
Uncanvassed Hams	15
Shoulders sugar cured	10
" plain	8
Dried Beef	25
Beef Tongues	1 00
MACKEREL—	
No 1, per lb	15
" prime	14
" per bbl	18 00
" ½ bbl	[illegible]
" ¼ "	5 50
" kit	3 00
Smoked Salmon per lb	[illegible]
Halibut per lb	[illegible]
Scotch Herring, per doz	18
POULTRY—	
Chickens (live) per pair per pound	15
Chickens (dressed) per pound	20
BUTTER LARD &c—	
Butter best for table use per lb	50 to [illegible]
Butter cooking per lb	40
Lard per lb	18
Eggs per dozen	[illegible]
Cheese per lb	[illegible]
VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—	
Onions per ½ pk	[illegible]
Potatoes per peck	[illegible]
Sweet Potatoes per peck	[illegible]
N Y Pumpkins per lb	[illegible]
Dried Apples, per quart	[illegible]
Dried Peaches per pound	18
Dried Peaches peeled per lb	20
Dried Currants per lb	[illegible]
Dried Cherries pitted per lb	[illegible]
Raisins per pound	16 to [illegible]
Prunes best per lb	[illegible]
Green Apples per basket	[illegible]
SUNDRIES—	
Coal Oil per gallon	[illegible]
Pure Cider Vinegar per gallon	30
Sweet Cider per gallon	[illegible]
Beans (dried) quart	10 to [illegible]
Macaroni per lb	[illegible]
Rice per lb	10 to [illegible]
Lemons per doz	[illegible]
Chestnuts per quart	[illegible]
COFFEE—ROASTED—	
Rio No 1	[illegible]
No 2	[illegible]
Laguayra choice	35
TEAS—	
Oolong—Extra fine to finest	1 [illegible]
Superior to fine	1 00
Fair to good	[illegible]
Good	[illegible]
Japan—Extra fine to finest	1 [illegible]
Fair to good	[illegible] to 1 00
Young Hyson—Extra fine to finest	1 40
Superior to fine	1 00
MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—	
New Orleans choice	100
" good to prime	[illegible]
" fair	[illegible]
Porto Rico, choice	80

BRISTOL GRAIN MARKET.

Bristol Wednesday Nov 4 1874

Amb Wheat per bushel	$1 [illegible] to $1 [illegible]
Red Wheat	1 [illegible]
Corn (old)	[illegible]
Corn (new)	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]

Special Notices

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all bilious attacks prompt to stir the secretions of the liver and give a healthy tone to the entire system Indeed it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel a mineral justly dreaded by mankind and acknowledged to be extremely destructive to the human system That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies is now an admitted fact rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields

These pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons The secretion of bile is promoted by these pills as will be seen by the altered color of the stools and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue

Ample directions for use accompany each box of pills

Prepared only by J H Schenck & Son at their principal office corner Sixth and Arch Streets Philadelphia and for sale by all druggists and dealers Price 25 cents per box

CUT THIS OUT!

[illegible] that Cough I believe that [illegible] Consumption [illegible] DR MORRIS SYRUP OF TAR WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND [illegible] sample bottle [illegible] CHAS. H. WEVILL, Bristol, Pa. 151

FINE STYLISH AND ELEGANTLY TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS go to JULIUS SICHEL S Nos 107 and 109 North EIGHTH street and No 631 North SECOND street

TURQUOISE SILKS IN EVERY SHADE magnificent you will find at JULIUS SICHEL S

FELT HATS AND BONNETS FOR LADIES and Misses A magnificent assortment at JULIUS SICHEL S

FRENCH FLOWERS—THE NEWEST DEsigns and styles at JULIUS SICHEL S

OSTRICH FEATHERS AND PLUMES—THE largest assortment in this city is at JULIUS SICHEL S

NEW STYLES OF TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS opened every day at JULIUS SICHEL S

TRIMMING VELVETS TO MATCH EVERY shade of dress goods, at auction prices at JULIUS SICHEL S

MISSES AND INFANTS TRIMMED HATS a specialty at JULIUS SICHEL S

SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS—AN ENDless variety at JULIUS SICHEL S Nos 107 and 109 North EIGHTH street, and No 631 North SECOND street 401

Kolp's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar

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A Grand Concert for the BENEFIT OF THE AMERICA Hose and Hook and Ladder Company, Will be given by the DELAWARE QUADRILLE BAND and the BLACK DIAMOND MINSTREL TROUPE, At Cabeen's Hall, Tuesday Evening, November 10th.

Admission, 25 Cents Reserved Seats, 35 Cents Doors open at 7 o clock Performance commences at 7½ o clock

Tickets can be purchased at B C Foster's Jewelry Store, J M Cillinan's News Depot, or of any member of the company For full particulars, see small bills 751

New Advertisements.

Farmer's National Bank of Bucks County. Bristol Pa, November 3, 1874

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Eight per cent clear of Taxes payable to stockholders on demand CHAS I IREDELL Cashier 752

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two new Houses on Penn street Also a nice LOT on Cedar adjoining Rev J C Hyde's new House Apply to DORRANCE & LAWRENCE 753

Come One! Come All! WHERE? JAMES S. CAWLEY'S OYSTER SALOON, (AT SAXTON'S OLD STAND) Where you can find the finest Oysters in Bristol Oysters served in every style with promptness Weddings and parties supplied Don't forget the number NO 0 MILL STREET 758

Estate Notice.

ESTATE OF MARY TICE, late of the Borough of Bristol in the County of Bucks deceased—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement without delay to ANTHONY R TICE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mary Tice, deceased Or B. F. GILKESON his Attorney 751

A. J. WALKER, CLOTHING HOUSE, AND **Merchant Tailor,** N. W. Corner of Broad and Factory Sts, TRENTON, N. J 75

ALEXANDER G SMITH ROBERT S THOMAS **SMITH & THOMAS, MERCHANT TAILORS,** NO. 30 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA 77

ANDREWS THE TAILOR, 110 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia. 441

Personal. WILLIAM INGRAM has removed his TEA STORE to NO 31 NORTH SECOND STREET opposite Christ Church Philadelphia where the public can get supplied with a fresh stock of TEAS AND COFFEES At reduced prices 3 pounds Best Roast Coffee and 2 pounds of Fine Tea for $2 Also 4 pounds of Coffee and 1 pound of Tea for $2 741

MRS. R. GERSON'S FASHIONABLE **MILLINERY STORE,** 1022 North Second Street The cheapest Millinery store in Philadelphia The ladies all know for the most fashionable and finest trimmed Hats and Bonnets in the city

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C V TOLSON & BRO, Steam Dyeing and Scouring Establishment, No 121 North 8th St Philadelphia [illegible] 301

Northern Liberty Spring Works. GORMAN DONNELLY **JOHN GORMAN & CO.,** 461 North Fifth Street, PHILADELPHIA [illegible] Express Wagon Springs [illegible] 433

ENOCH REMICK, PLUMBER, Gas and Steam Fitter, NO. 924 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA Country trade solicited 602

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL, For Young Men and Boys No 112 [illegible] JOSEPH THOMAS [illegible] always welcome 435

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING [illegible] a week easily made with the NEW SELF INKING PRINTING PRESSES The Best Business out Boys ten cents [illegible] Prices from $8 $10 $5 to $50 Printing Materials and Type on hand at W C EVANS 50 North Ninth Street Philadelphia

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M. & A. HASSLER, Manufacturers of **UMBRELLAS** AND **Gents' Walking Canes,** 634 Arch Street, Philadelphia The finest assortment of SILK ALPACA and ZANILLA UMBRELLAS is to be found at our manufactory Prices from $3 up Silk Umbrellas a specialty Prices from $3 50 up Gold and Ivory head Canes, constantly on hand 748

Shirts! Shirts! THE SHIRT OF THE PERIOD **HETHERINGTON'S** Celebrated Vest Fitting Shirt is unrivalled for perfection of fit durability of material and elegance of style and finish FINE DRESS SHIRTS A SPECIALTY, Ready made and made to order Special attention paid to customer work A perfect fit guaranteed, and material warranted as represented If you want a perfect fitting Shirt, combining ease, grace, durability and economy in price, go to F W HETHERINGTON'S FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM AND GENTS' FURNISHING BAZAR No 2137 N Front St, below Otis St, PHILADELPHIA. Manufacturer of Shirts and Shirt Bosoms, and Dealer in all kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods PRICE LIST and Rules for Self measurement sent on application 417

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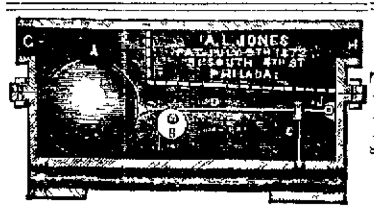

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SECURE yourselves and family from the horrors of Explosions caused by the use of Low grade COAL OILS BURNING FLUIDS &c, &c by using the **Argus Oil Company's BURNING OIL.** [illegible] ARGUS OIL COMPANY, 125 218 N Second St Phila Pa

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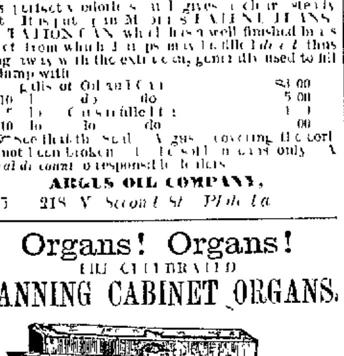

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BUY YOUR MILK CANS AT **710 Girard Avenue.**

PRICE LIST

20 quart Cans	$ 75
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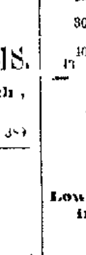

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ESTABLISHED 1860 FOR CHEAP **MUSLINS, CALICOES, DRESS GOODS,** Silks, Fine Shawls, &c.; GO TO **S. Wertheimer's,** 703 North Second Street, Philadelphia Also a large variety of German Press Ginghams, sold at very low figures A large assortment of the very best Ticking, constantly on hand Our MOHAIRS and ALPACAS are a specialty Please give us an early call S WERTHEIMER, 469 703 N. Second st., Phila.

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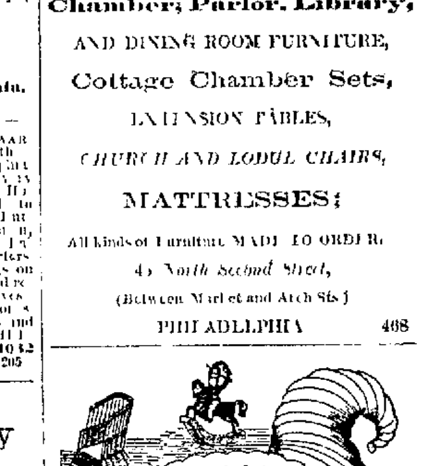


Basket Factory, Toy and Variety Store, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Baskets of all kinds made to order Baskets Repaired Also new styles of WILLOW SLEIGH BODIES kept on hand and made to order **C. A SIMPSON,** No. 830 North Second St., bel. Callowhill, PHILADELPHIA.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

CRADLE-SONGS.

BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

Rockaby, lullaby, bees in the clover!
Crooning so drowsily, crying so low;
Rockaby, lullaby, dear little rover!
Down into wonderland,
Down to the underland,
Go, oh, go!
Down into wonderland, go!

Rockaby, lullaby, dew on the clover!
Tears on the eyelids that waver and weep;
Rockaby, lullaby—bending it over!
Down on the mother world,
Down on the other world!
Sleep, oh sleep!
Down on the mother world sleep!

Rockaby, lullaby, dew on the clover!
Dew on the eyes that will sparkle at dawn.
Rockaby, lullaby, dear little rover!
Into the silly world,
Into the lily world!
Gone, oh gone!
Into the lily world gone.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

REPORTED BY W. H. YEOMANS.

The Columbia (Conn.) Farmers' Club, having under consideration "Farm Improvements," remarks were made as follows:

S. Hunt.—All farm improvements must commence around the house. It does not add to the appearance of any place to have old carts, ploughs, farm implements, &c., lying about the premises. Never could see why all the old brush, boots, bones, crockery, tin pans, and other rubbish should be dumped into the highway. Believe in removing stones from all cultivated fields, both large and small; the labor in removing small stones is more than paid for in the case of securing the first succeeding crop.

G. A. Stuart.—Thought there was necessity enough for improvement, but it was much easier to preach than it was to practice.

A. A. Hunt.—I believe in cutting bushes by the sides of the highway. I have poor walls, but was never satisfied that they were improved by hedgerows. Plant evergreens; they grow up in a few years, and are an ornament. Also cultivate flowers; it is pleasant to see them and all the family can unite in cultivating them. I believe in removing rocks—the big ones. I do enjoy it; but unfortunately my circumstances require a time in the cultivation of crops, and hence cannot do as much in that line as I wish to. If every man would work to improve his farm it would serve to stimulate others, and so a great amount of good would be accomplished.

H. F. Frink.—My farm was fruitful of small stones; I cleared them off and have not yet regretted it. And yet it does not present a very comely appearance, especially by the roadsides, but like Mr. Hunt, I have to support my family; I am hoping, however, that in a few years to make many improvements. Most of my neighbors set good examples. This fall I set my man at work cutting bushes by the side of the road, and it was a great improvement. Very many improvements do not increase our crops while others do. I think my hay crop was increased by removing the small stones. I feel the need of underdraining, but am not yet able to accomplish much in that direction.

S. E. Lyman.—Most men would desire to make more improvements than they do. There are very many improvements that can be made at some season of the year. It is bad policy to turn under many small stones in plowing. I have sometimes left them and plowed them under, but they are an obstacle. For some years past I have practiced picking up all small stones before plowing, and then am not much troubled with them. Land wants plowing uniformly if you desire to get good crops, and this cannot be done if the same is filled with stones. My greatest improvement in later years has been the removal of stones. I have no land that I now attempt to plow but that I can plow reasonably well. The next farm improvement is to make the land more fertile. Whoever occupies my land in the future can never enjoy the improvements that have been made more than I the making of them.

J. A. Hutchins.—Our farms will deteriorate unless we improve them every year. These should be made by the help employed upon the farm. The principal improvements are removing stones and building walls in the place of old fences; clearing off all, both great and small, which makes a great improvement in plowing and all other kinds of labor, and there is much more pleasure in cultivating such fields. Remove all small stones at the time of seeding. Clear off all hedge rows under walls and fences. Mow all bushes on good pasture lands, but on poor ones let them go. Improvement in farm buildings is an advantage to the farm, to the neighborhood and the family, and denotes thrift.

Few farmers are able to employ help to make any very extensive farm improvements. If time unoccupied be spent in improvements very much can be done.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

GATHERING APPLES.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

Every farmer should grow enough of all varieties of fruit sufficient for his own use if nothing more; there is no variety more frequently used than apples, for which there is always a demand: this is sometimes oversupplied in years of plenty, and but poorly satisfied in years of scarcity. The want of apples is usually more keenly felt in years of scarcity quite late in the season when decay has closed out the stock on hand. Every farmer has noticed that in some years his apples appear to keep very much better than they do in others; this is owing very much to circumstances which he can control.

In gathering apples sufficient time should be employed to insure the careful performance of the labor, or else it may about as well not be done at all. If they are hurriedly and carelessly picked they will be sure to be bruised, and this very much hastens the process of decay; when picked they should be carefully placed in barrels and securely headed in and placed in some cool shady place to remain until the extreme cold weather makes it necessary to house them.

Now as to the best time for picking. The keeping qualities depend very much upon this important point. It is well known that in the general course of nature it is the tendency of plants and various kinds of fruits to make their natural growth, perfect themselves, and when this is accomplished, go to decay; this is noticeable when they are left to themselves, and the reason because they have accomplished the end of their existence. This is true in the case of apples the same as it is of the leaves of the forest, or the various small fruits in which it is particularly noticeable. These cases, it is understood, are those in which the plant or product is life to itself.

Now suppose, instead of allowing the fruit to remain in its natural position, subject to the hastening process of nature, something be done to arrest the general course of nature, what would be the effect? The effect would very naturally be to retard the vital force at work and therefore very greatly extend the period of decay.

Here then is to be learned a lesson in gathering of fruit; if it is left upon the tree until the fruit is fully matured, it is very clear that the same is then ready for decay, and hence passes to that condition. But if on the other hand the fruit is plucked a very little time previous to its perfect maturity, the further course of nature is arrested and retarded, and then if the fruit is kept cool it will remain sound an incredible length of time. It is no uncommon occurrence to see some sound fruit removed from barrels to make room for new fruit; and russets have been exhibited at the Tolland County Fair that have passed two years. The object of keeping the fruit in a cool place is to reduce its temperature that it cannot assist repairing the arrest of maturity, for notwithstanding it is plucked a little before it is ripe, an extreme high temperature will carry it to maturity and then the consequence will be the same as though left upon the tree. Our experience has always been favorable to picking a little before the fruit is fully ripe; and the best keeping apples we ever had were so picked and piled in the shade of some maple trees and allowed to remain there until a storm of snow and sleet came on, encasing the barrels from three-fourths to an inch thick with ice and freezing the apples in an open barrel as hard as bullets. Being absent at the time we experienced some anxiety for our apples, and hurried home to find them as described; we put them into a cool cellar and did not disturb them until late in the spring, and upon opening, found scarcely an unsound one among them, and without any appearance of decay. We have noticed that where from an overpress of work apples are allowed to remain late on the tree, they almost invariably commence to decay very early in the winter, and by spring, the very time when they are most wanted, are entirely decayed. Then gather your apples in good season.

Columbia, Conn., Oct. 17, 1874.

OLD TIMBER.—Probably the oldest timber in the world which has been subjected to the use of man is that found in the ancient temples of Egypt in connection with the stone-work, which is known to be at least four thousand years old. This, the only wood used in the construction of the temple, is in the temple, is in the form of ties, holding the end of one stone to another to its upper surface. When two blocks were laid in place, an excavation about an inch deep was made in each block, into which a tie shaped like an hourglass was driven. It is therefore very difficult to force any stone from its position. The ties appear to have been of the tamarisk or shittem wood of which the ark was constructed, a sacred tree in ancient Egypt, and now very rarely found in the valley of the Nile. The dove-tailed ties are just as sound now as on the day of their insertion. Although fuel is extremely scarce in the country, these bits of wood are not large enough to make it an object with the Arabs to heave off layer after layer of heavy stone to obtain them. Had they been of bronze, half of the old temples would have been destroyed years ago so precious would they have been for various purposes.

EGGS BY WEIGHT.—The *American Agriculturist* gives an account of a system recently adopted by the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York of inspecting eggs sent to that market. It says: "One good result is that shippers have already taken greater care in preparing their packages for market, and it will be much to their profit if every one would judiciously select and carefully pack all the eggs they may ship for sale."

The *Agriculturist* then adds: "Now that one innovation is tolerated in the egg trade, we may hope that the long needed improvement of selling eggs by weight may be considered. Nothing is more absurd than selling eggs by count, as some are twice as heavy and are worth twice as much as others. Weighing the eggs would be more just."

We commend as one of obvious practical value the suggestion that eggs should be sold by weight. We have no doubt it would in the end prove a gain to both those who sell and those who buy.

A western paper announces the death of a lady celebrated for the "purity of her character complexion."

We send to our butcher for a sweet-bread, and if we want a sweet-meat we send to our baker.

The favorite song with the young ladies of Michigan is "Mother, may I go out to vote?"

Why is mouse like a load of hay? Because the cat'll eat it.

Morrissey's policy—A long pool, a strong pool, and pool altogether.

Newportville.

UNION HALL,
Newportville, Bucks Co., Pa.,
Is one of the largest and finest Halls in the county, for Lectures, Exhibitions, Parties, &c.
TO LET, on reasonable terms. Apply to or address
W. R. VANDEGRIFT, Newportville P. O., Pa. 322

SAMUEL GOSLIN,
DEALER IN
HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,
Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Sausage Cutters, &c.
I make my Sausage Cutter a specialty, believing it to cut more meat in the same time than any other Chopper for the same amount of money invested.
REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.
Newportville, Bucks County, Pa. 672

NEWPORTVILLE FLOUR MILLS,
NEWPORTVILLE, PA.
FLOUR FRESH GROUND FROM THE BEST WHEAT,
Promptly delivered to Customers.
SEEDS:
Such as TIMOTHY and CLOVER, constantly on hand at the most reasonable prices.
Cash paid for all kinds of Grain, at market prices, such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, &c.
I. C. FETTER, Newportville, Pa. 651

EDGAR ADAMS,
HARNESS MAKER,
Newportville, Pa.,
Has on hand, or manufactures to order,
HEAVY AND LIGHT HARNESS,
both Double and Single; heavy and light Fly-Nets; light and heavy Collars and Bridles; Ear Nets, Whips, Circingles, fancy linen Sheets and Lap-Covers, Horse Blankets and Buffalo Robes, Horse Brushes and Combs, fancy web Halters, leather Halters, Horse Boots, Chinese Water-proof Blacking, Vacuum Oil, and Frank Miller's Harness Dressing; Neatsfoot Oil, Axle-Grease; Collar Pads, and Gum Pads to prevent sore backs; also, the Buckeye Safety Bridle Bit for hard-headed horses.
Gentlemen and Ladies' SATCHELS, CABAS, VALISES, TRUNKS, &c.
Trunks and Harness repaired neatly and promptly. All work warranted. Give me a call, because I am selling as cheap as the cheapest, on three months' credit. 247

LOOK HERE!
THE BEST STYLES IN THE COUNTY.

W. W. ROSE
HAS NOW ON HAND A HEAVY STOCK OF
CARRIAGES,
consisting of all
The Latest New York Patterns.
SHOO FLIES,
TRACK SULKEYS,
TROTTING WAGONS,
SUNSHADES, FALLING TOPS,
GERMANTOWNS AND
JAGGER WAGONS.
The public are respectfully invited to inspect my stock. 50

Hulmeville.

FREDERICK AFFLERBACH,
Carpet Weaver,
HULMEVILLE, PA.
Rag carpets woven to order. Rags bought at the highest cash prices. 494

JOSHUA TOWNSEND & SON,
Furnishing Undertakers,
HULMEVILLE, PA.
Coffins of every variety, and anything pertaining to the business, furnished at reasonable prices.
PATENT CORPSE PRESERVERS constantly on hand.
Strict attention given to bodies coming from a distance. 523

PICTURE FRAMES at BOSTWICK'S GALLERY. Will sell as cheap as the cheapest. 130

Bristol.

ROBERT P. SNOWDEN,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
44 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa. 506

CASPER ULLERICH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 29 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
LADIES, Misses and Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, heavy and fine, all selling cheap for cash. REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. First class work made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. 638

WILLIAM TERNESON,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
The finest and latest Styles of work for Ladies and Gents. FIRST CLASS BOOTS made a specialty. SOLE LEATHER and UPPERS of all descriptions constantly on hand and to be had at city prices. Store at Corner Mill & Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA. 602

NOW IS THE TIME
To have your BOOKS, MAGAZINES, &c., bound in the best manner, and at the lowest prices, by
JOSEPH SHIRLEY, Book-Binder,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
by leaving them with the *Sole Agent for Bucks Co.,*
J. M. CALLANAN, Mill St., Bristol,
Where will be found a full assortment of INITIAL PAPER, PAPER COLLARS, FANCY ARTICLES, Daily and Weekly Papers, Magazines, &c., &c.
N. B. All orders for F. A. North & Co.'s Sheet Music promptly filled. 255

S. TAYLOR,
[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR.]
House and Decorative Painter,
PAPER HANGER, ETC.,
GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING made a specialty, and executed in any part of the county on the shortest notice. The best materials used and satisfaction guaranteed.
All orders should be addressed to
S. TAYLOR.
68 Radcliffe street, Bristol, Pa. 708

W. GRACE,
[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR.]
House, Sign,
And GENERAL DECORATIVE PAINTER,
Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging.
FURNITURE Repaired, Grained and Varnished.
GRAINING on an entire new principle, for Halls, Dining-Rooms and Libraries, greatly superior to the old methods.
Graining and Paper Hanging made a specialty, and executed in any part of the country, on the shortest notice. Nothing used but the best materials. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Address orders to W. GRACE.
Cedar Street, between Franklin and Walnut, 704 Bristol, Pa.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS made from life or old Daguerreotypes at Bostwick's Gallery. 157

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Two new Houses on Penn Street. Also, a nice LOT on Cedar, adjoining Rev. J. C. Hyde's new House. Apply to
DORRANCE & LAWRENCE. 510

HOUSES FOR RENT.
SMALL STONE HOUSES on Lafayette Street, $8 per month.
ONE LARGE SEVEN ROOM HOUSE on Washington Street. $12 per month.
TWO LARGE TEN ROOM HOUSES, with French Roof, on Dorrance Street. $18.75 per month.
ONE LARGE NINE ROOM HOUSE at the corner of Wood and Lafayette Streets. $15 per month.

FOR SALE:
FRAME HOUSES of all sizes and descriptions, ranging from $1,100 to $2,700. Located on Lafayette, Washington and Dorrance Streets. Very liberal terms offered.

Building Lots for Sale,
On Lafayette, Washington and Dorrance Streets. Also on Jefferson Avenue, destined to be the handsomest and most attractive street in the borough. HOUSES ERECTED BY CONTRACT on any of the above streets, when desired.
JOSHUA PEIRCE. 657

CHROMOS. For sale at BOSTWICK'S PICTURE GALLERY. Will sell at cost for six weeks.—Oct. 21st. 130

Newtown, Pa.

LEWIS B. SCOTT. WM. WYNKOOP.
SCOTT & WYNKOOP,
Real Estate and Personal Property
AGENTS,
NEWTOWN, Bucks County, Pa.
OFFICE—Corner of State Street and Washington Avenue. 325

H. M. POWNALL,
HARNESS MAKER,
NEWTOWN, PA.
HAS on hand Heavy and Light Harness, Trunks, Valises and Traveling-Bags.
Also, Harness Hardware, of all kinds. 326

FIRST CLASS
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT NEWTOWN, Bucks Co., PA.
For Circulars address,
R. L. GURNEE,
412-531 PRINCIPAL.

ROBERTS & FEASTER,
NEWTOWN, PA.,
Dealers in
COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, Heaters, Ranges, and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware. Tin Roofing and Spouting executed promptly. Water Rams, Cisterns, and Lead Pipe furnished, and Plumbing executed. 310

C. HILLBORN. H. O. WORSTALL.
Newtown Hardware House.
ESTABLISHED 1867.
HILLBORN & WORSTALL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
IRON, STEEL, &c.,
NEWTOWN, PA.
HAVING been five years established in the Hardware and Iron trade, invite the attention of buyers to their large stock of Iron, Steel, Axles, Springs, Thimble Skeins, Wagon Boxes, &c. Building Hardware of every kind, from the finest bronze-mounted Locks down to the smallest Tack or Nail. Paints of all colors, dry and in oil. American and French Window Glass, Putty, Oils, &c. Tools of every description for all kinds of mechanics. Cutlery in profusion—English and American. Fancy articles in great variety. Tin and Woodenware, Ropes, Chains, &c. Children's Carriages and Sleds, Farm, Sleigh and Hand Bells, Powder, Calcined Plaster, Marble Dust, Pewter Sand, Cement, Tar, &c. Fertilizers of all kinds.
Also, manufacturers of Fifth Wheels of every style.—Orders of any size promptly filled. 323

HYGEIAN HOME,
Florence Heights, N. J.
All classes of Invalids successfully treated without drug medicines. The sick, who have tried all other methods of treatment in vain, are invited to be cured by the Hygienic System of medication.
R. T. TRALL, M. D. 514

ORIENT SPRINGS
Health Institute,
AMHERST, MASS.,
For the treatment of Paralysis in all its forms, Spinal Diseases, Contracted Cords and Limbs, Crooked Feet and Hands, Enlarged Joints, Wry Neck, St. Vitus' Dance, all Deformities, Lameness, and Nervous Diseases, Diseases of the Brain, Heart and Lungs, Hysteria, &c. A few families can be accommodated with SUMMER BOARD at this celebrated institution this season. Address
G. W. RHODES, M. D.,
504 Medical Director.

West Street Hotel,
Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 West Street,
NEW YORK.
A Temperance House,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms 50 and 75 cents per day. Charges very moderate. The best meats and vegetables in the market. Best Beds in the city.
R. T. BABBITT, Proprietor. 653

Auditor's Notice.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County.
THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Alfred Marple, Assignee of George Dean and wife, among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet all persons interested, at the public house of Joseph K. Harding, in Attleboro, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where they may attend if they see proper.
ABRAM H. JONES, Auditor.
October 15, 1874. 742

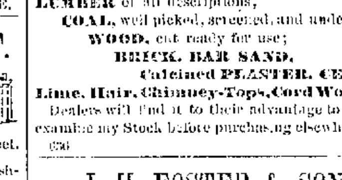
Estate Notice.
ESTATE OF PHILIP YEAGER, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
A. L. PACKER, Administrator. 702

Bristol.

SEALING WAX.
CINNAMON, whole and ground.
CLOVES, " "
GINGER, " "
ALLSPICE, " "
MUSTARD, " "
PEPPER, " "
NUTMEGS, " "
PREPARED WHEAT, Hubbell's.
CONDENSED MILK, Borden's.
EXTRACT OF BEEF, Liebig's.
PATENT BARLEY, Robinson's.
RICE FLOUR, strictly pure,
At DR. PURSELL'S
608 Drug Store.

JOSEPH S. PEIRCE,
WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL PA.,
DEALER IN
COAL,
WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,
Curb & Building Stone,
TERRA COTTA PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
Garden Vases in variety. 143

H. M. WRIGHT,
No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,



DEALER IN
LUMBER of all descriptions,
COAL, well picked, screened, and under cover;
WOOD, cut ready for use;
BRICK, BAR SAND,
Calcined PLASTER, CEMENT,
Lime, Hair, Chimney-Tops, Cord Wood, &c.
Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. 656

J. H. FOSTER & SON,
DEALERS IN
THE CELEBRATED
ELGIN AND WALTHAM
WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.
Fine Watches repaired at short notice by a practical workman. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Corner of Mill and Wood Streets,
366 BRISTOL, PA.

AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,
PERSONS IN WANT OF
TINWARE
of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at
C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove & Tinware Store.
ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 63

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
66 MILL STREET,
a few doors above Wood, Bristol, Pa.,
KEEPS always a good quality of Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c., and is
PROMPTLY ON HAND EVERY MORNING,
to supply the wants of his customers. He asks the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. 37

STEPHEN H. CARR,
WOOD Street, Opposite Marble Yard,
Keeps on hand
THE BEST QUALITY OF MEATS OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON.
Beef, Veal, Mutton.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED EVERY MORNING AT THEIR DOORS.
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. 595

THE NEW OFFICE,
North-West Corner of
Second and Chestnut
Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

BURKE'S
Bristol Express.
226

HAIR AND HUSK MATRESSES
MADE TO ORDER, and RENOVATED.
CARPETS and MATTING taken up and laid.
ORDERS left at Kinsey's Hardware Store, or at my Residence on Dorrance Street above Wood, will receive prompt attention.
Refer by permission to Moore, York & Howell, No. 261 South Second St., Alexander Miller, 211 South Second, and A. Grossman, 210 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
JOHN F. McMILLAN. 413

ROOFING.
IMPROVED EGYPTIAN ROOFING.
It has proved itself better and more durable than tin; is less than half the cost; can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS.
Especially adapted to covering old shingle roofs.
Manufacturers, MINER & BANNISTER.
OFFICE, No. 105 North Fourth St.
Factory, Germantown Railroad and Berks St.
N. B. Roofing shipped to any part of the country.
W. H. PAXSON, Agent, Bristol. 416

IRON FENCING.
THOMAS B. HARKINS, Bristol, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER OF
CROWELL'S PATENT IRON FENCES FOR BUCKS COUNTY.
THE public are respectfully invited to call and examine samples at the Iron Foundry on Dorrance street near the railroad. Particular attention given to enclosing cemetery lots. All kinds of castings made to order. 503

Carting and Draying.
ALL kinds of Carting done on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to the moving of PIANOS and FURNITURE.
All orders left at my residence, No. 12 Walnut St., will be promptly attended to, in the very best manner.
WILLIAM SUTCH,
12 Walnut St., Bristol, Pa. 347

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE!
MRS. J. SINGLETON, NO. 40 MARKET STREET, has bought Mrs. M. A. Rankin out in the Hair Business, and is now prepared to take your combings and make them up to your order in SWITCHES, PLAITS, PUFFS, CURLS, &c.
Will also renew DRESS MAKING in connection with the hair business. Being grateful for past favors, I will be thankful for future patronage.
MRS. J. SINGLETON,
No. 40 Market street, Bristol, Pa. 253

Bristol.

J. Wesley Wright,
MILL STREET,
Next to Canal Bridge,
BRISTOL, PA.

1874. Fall. 1874.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
The Latest Novelties
IN
DRESS GOODS
AND
TRIMMINGS,
Striped Hosiery
AND
NOTIONS
For Our Fall Trade.

FALL STYLES IN
BUTTERICK'S
Cut Paper Patterns!
NOW READY.
656

Bristol.

J. H. BOSTWICK Makes the Celebrated CAMEO Photograph. None better. 136

DR. G. W. ADAMS,
(A GRADUATE IN DENTAL SURGERY,)
No. 28 Radcliffe Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
Out of Office on Second-day. 218

E. G. HARRISON,
Real Estate and Insurance Agency,
CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING,
No. 44 Mill Street,
356 BRISTOL, PA.

CHARLES WOLLARD,
Contractor & Builder,
Washington St., bet. Cedar & Wood Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.
HOUSES BUILT BY CONTRACT,
and all kinds of Carpenter Work promptly executed.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 607

J. V. BUCKMAN,
Surveyor & Conveyancer,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
AND
General Insurance Agent.
BRISTOL, PA.
Office on Radcliffe Street, a few doors above the Delaware House, and under the Observer Printing Office. 612

EDWARD C. FLOCK,
Carpenter and Builder,
CEDAR STREET, ABOVE WALNUT.
BRISTOL, PA.
Houses built by contract or day. Jobbing promptly attended to.
Stair-Building a specialty. 294

CHARLES H. YORK. RICHARD E. SHAW.
YORK & SHAW,
Carpenters & Builders,
Wilson St., bet. Walnut and Mulberry,
BRISTOL, PA.
Houses built by contract or day. Jobbing promptly attended to. 306

WILLIAM ALLAWAY,
Bricklayer, Stone Mason
AND PLASTERER,
BATH STREET, Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa.
Ranges, Heaters and Boilers set and re-set.
Jobbing promptly attended to. 230

FURNITURE
Re-upholstered and Varnished;
HOUSE PAINTING; also
WALL PAPER Sized and Varnished.
Special care given to China Glossing.
JOHN F. McMILLAN.
297 Dorrance St., above Wood, Bristol.

WILLIAM TABRAM
Furniture, Stoves, Hardware,
Rag and Iron Merchant,
BRISTOL, PA.
ALL kinds of Second-hand Stoves and Furniture constantly on hand. KEYS fitted to Locks and LOCKS repaired. Cash paid for Rags, Paper, and all kinds of METALS. 561

JOHN R. BOYD.
No. 6 Radcliffe Street, Bristol,
Genuine Havana and Key West
CIGARS . . A SPECIALTY.
Quality and prices guaranteed to suit the most fastidious customers.
Finest and medium grades of TOBACCO AND CIGARS at reasonable prices. 276

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured for
Five Cents per Yard;
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL, PA. 462

WICKERSHAM & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of the Celebrated
PATENT COMBINED IRON FENCES,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.
Samples can be seen at the Office of
H. E. WALKER & CO'S Hardware Store,
628 47 MILL STREET.

WILSON RANDALL,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,
BATH STREET, BRISTOL, PA.
REPAIRING promptly attended to. Address or call on
WILSON RANDALL,
601 Bath St., Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa.

EDWARD B. BROWN,
CARRIAGE PAINTER,
AND
TRIMMER,
OTTER STREET,
Bristol, Bucks County, Pa.
CARRIAGES neatly Painted and Trimmed, at reasonable prices.
All work warranted, and promptly attended to. 231

BRISTOL
INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE
AGENCY.
A. F. YOUNG.
Houses to Let and For Sale
624 In all parts of the Borough.

A. F. YOUNG.
No. 46 MILL STREET, BRISTOL, Pa.,
General Agent and Surveyor
FOR THE
NEWTOWN Fire Insurance Company.
Capital $150,000.
Risks placed at Lowest Rates consistent with safety, and all Orders promptly attended to. 627

THE INDEPENDENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY effects Insurance on Real and Personal Property, on the strictly mutual principle, in Bristol and parts adjacent.
GEORGE W. KRAWN, President.
WATSON COMLY (Byberry P. O.), Sec'y and Treas.
JOSHUA V. BUCKMAN, Agent, Bristol. 509

COMMERCIAL
Insurance Company:
Office No. 44 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, Pa.
JAMES M. SLACK, PRESIDENT;
E. G. HARRISON, SECRETARY.
Directors:
JAMES M. SLACK, JOSHUA PEIRCE,
E. G. HARRISON, JOHN K. WILDMAN,
THOMAS HUGHES, SAM'L H. HARRISON.
A. S. CADWALLADER.
This is a Home Company, and Insures on both Mutual and Stock Plans.
All special risks avoided.
Call at the Office or send for copy of Act of Incorporation and Conditions and Plans of Insurance. 355-476

Bristol.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD,
Bread and Cake Baker,
S. E. cor. Mill and Otter Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.
Tea Biscuit and Cakes of all kinds constantly on hand.
Hot Rolls and Fresh Bread served for breakfast.
Orders for Ice Cream and Water Ices filled with promptness.
WEDDINGS and PARTIES supplied. 398

CHARLES A. AHLEE,
DEALER IN
Confectionery and Ice Cream,
No. 43 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
CAKES, FANCY CANDIES, NUTS, FRUITS, &c., constantly on hand.
Weddings and Parties supplied with promptness. 370

H. C. SNYDER. D. SNYDER.
SNYDER BROS.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SNYDER'S IMPROVED
CLOTHES-RACK,
OTTER STREET, BRISTOL, PA.
State and County Rights for sale. 292

IF YOU WANT
A PLATE OF GOOD ICE-CREAM
GO TO
HARRY MORTON'S,
Rear of Buckley Street, Bristol.
Ice-Cream, wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices. All orders promptly filled.
Ice-Cream flavored to order. 510

WM. MUNCE,
DEALER IN
Confectionery and Ice Cream,
Cor. Maple and Otter Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.
Weddings and Parties supplied with promptness. 438

S. WARWICK'S
Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
WASHINGTON STREET,
(Between Pond and Wood), BRISTOL, PA.
Oysters served in any style with promptness, and delivered to any part of town at short notice. 108

The Great Summer Drink for the Million.
SARSAPARILLA MEAD.
ONLY Five Cents a glass. At
WEYILL'S DRUG STORE,
63 Mill St., Bristol.

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE,
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 24

New Grocery and Provision Store,
in Dorrance St. between Wood & Pond Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.
ROBERT SNYDER
Respectfully informs his friends that he has opened a new Grocery on Dorrance Street, and keeps constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Groceries, Fresh Meats, and Vegetables in their season.
Goods delivered to any part of the Borough, FREE. 160

JOHN LACY,
FAMILY GROCER,
Cor. Washington & Pond Sts., Bristol, Pa.
Confectioneries of every description.
Also TEA, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Molasses, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., &c.
Mince-meat of our own make constantly on hand. 307

BOATMAN'S GROCERY STORE.
LOCK No. 3, ON CANAL,
LOUIS WOOLMAN.
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Crackers, Cheese, and everything in the Grocery line, constantly on hand. 362

REMOVAL.
P. G. HUTCHINS
Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of
Wood and Mulberry Streets,
where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Dried and Canned Fruits; also Confectioneries and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars. Fruits and Vegetables in their season.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 640

J. V. FOSTER,
NO. 23 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,
DEALER IN
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
Provisions.
A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange. 614

JOB PRINTING!
The Gazette Office
IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH
NEW TYPE!
NEW PRESSES!
AND A FULL STOCK OF
STATIONERY,
FOR DOING ALL KINDS OF
JOB PRINTING
NEATLY,
QUICKLY
AND CHEAPLY.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS TO
JESSE O. THOMAS.
Bristol Pa.

Bristol Mills.
FLOUR, FEED. LUMBER, COAL, &c.
ROGERS BROTHERS,
Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.
Flour
Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.
Feed
of all kinds constantly on hand and ground to order.
Lumber.
Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.
Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.
Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our
SAW MILL
at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.
PLANING MILL.
Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.
SHINGLES
In all the varieties as to size, quality and price, so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.
COAL
Of the different sizes kept dry under our sheds, well screened and free from slate and dust.
WOOD
Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap.
CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.

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Complete assortment of Ribbons, all widths and shades.
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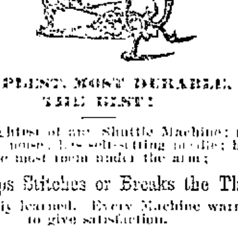

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Never Skips Stitches or Breaks the Thread.
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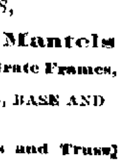

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FOR SALE.—A Fine lot of RAZORS, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, SCISSORS, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of J. T. KINSEY, near the Post-Office Mill St., Bristol. 146

LOOKING-GLASSES.—LOOKING-GLASSES—Looking-Glasses at Bostwick's Gallery. 138

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